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SOUTH PACIFIC SYSTEM ISSUES JOINT DECLARATION

PY282013 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information System in Spanish 0242 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text of joint declaration signed by the country members of the South Pacific System in Cali, Colombia, on 24 January 1981]

[Text] The ministers of foreign relations of the country members of the South Pacific System [Sistema del Pacifico Sur], Diego Uribe Vargas of Colombia, Rene Rojas Galdames of Chile, Alfonso Barrera Valverde of Ecuador and Javier Arias Stella of Peru with the presence of the secretary general of the South Pacific Permanent Commission, Ambassador Juan Miguel Bakula, met from 22 to 24 January 1981 in Cali at the invitation of the Colombian Government to study the development of the South Pacific System, to devise guidelines and to evaluate the current situation of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The foreign ministers express satisfaction over the fact that the purpose and principles of the Santiago declaration of 18 August 1952 have been the forerunners of the policy aimed at decolonizing the seas and changing the Law of the Sea with the purpose of establishing an equitable and just juridical order on behalf of the interests of the developing countries in particular.

Therefore, they agree to continue to work in a coordinated manner to preserve and consolidate these achievements. They also agree on the urgent need to continue their efforts to guarantee the exclusive sovereignity and jurisdiction of each country in accordance with their respective laws up to 200 miles.

They are also pleased to see that the social and economic gains of the new Law of the Sea is one of the great contributions of the countries of the South Pacific System to the international community, including the universal acceptance of the modern doctrine of the 200 miles, a doctrine which has been definitely included in the Law of the Sea project. They express their belief that the new Law of the Sea will positively contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

They reiterate the need for an international rule to insure and protect, as a common part of all humanity, the sea bottom and oceans floor located outside the limits of national jurisdiction, without the exploitation of its resources causing adverse effects on the economy and income of the developing countries which export the same products.

They also definitely reject the desires to unilaterally exploit the bottom and suboils of the seas, an area which cannot be taken over or claimed or any rights over it exercised by any state or its citizens.

The foreign ministers state that the international officials who are in charge of administrating the sea and ocean bottoms must not be subject to the control or respond to the interests of a small group of powers, but should be authentically democratic and appropriately represent the interests of the countries of the Third World.

The foreign ministers express their intention to study the possibilities of the South Pacific System, as a regional organization, to serve their government's desire to actively participate in the exploitation of the bottom and subsoils of the seas located beyond their national jurisdictions.

In view of the current state of deliberations of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the foreign ministers believe there is a need for their governments to jointly carry out a study of the UN project in order to coordinate, as much as possible, the position of each of the member countries in relation to this project, including the necessary actions to be implemented in view of the eventual approval of the UN project.

They also recommend that their respective delegations attending the next conference hold prior joint meetings to harmonize opinions. They recognize the need to establish efficient instruments in the fight against the contamination of the seas and agree that more efforts must be made in the field of scientific research.

They also state their desire to study an understanding among the countries of the system in order to insure conservation--in accordance with conservation principles--and the best utilization of tuna fish, a resource over which the coast countries have free access and sovereignty.

The foreign ministers reaffirm the widely accepted recognition by the international community of the sovereign and jurisdictional rights of their countries over the sea coast up to 200 nautical miles. They condemn the violation of these rights and reject any coercive measures imposed against any member countries of the system in opposition to Article No 19 of the OAS Charter and other regulations of international law.

They also reiterate their governments' decisive political support for the South Pacific Permanent Commission and point out the need to strengthen and adjust this commission so that, considering its current geographical influence and the perspectives offered by the new rules and juridical institutions, it will continue to be a link for friendship between the countries which are part of it and the appropriate regional organization for the defense of its maritime interests. They entrust the General Secretariat with studying the necessities which the new situations demand, at a special meeting, and the suggestions to guarantee the achievement of the invigoration and adaptation required.

They express their support to the scientific programs of the South Pacific Permanent Commission, particularly the Erfen project being carried out with the support of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, UNESCO, the World Meterological Organization and the UN Environment Program-Permanent Commission for the South Pacific action plan for protection of the maritime environment against pollution. They ask the General Secretariat to continue its efforts to approve a project related to the study of live resources and the fishing development of the region with FAO help.

The ministers of foreign relations of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru agree to meet periodically with the purpose of establishing a system and coordinating the maritime policies of their respective countries.

The ministers of foreign relations of Chile, Ecuador and Peru express their governments' great satisfaction at Colombia becoming a member of the South Pacific Permanent Commission. They are convinced that this event will strongly contribute to strengthening the internal and external parts of the system. The fact that the system now includes all the South American countries with Pacific coasts constitutes a solid joint position for the defense and strengthening of the important achievements made, and it offers better perspective of activities in new areas and methods of cooperation with other states and international organizations.

The ministers of foreign relations of Chile, Ecuador and Peru are very thankful to the Colombian Government for its initiative to call this meeting of foreign ministers of the member countries of the South Pacific System. They congratulate Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas for doing a good job in leading the meeting. They express their recognition for the generous hospitality of Cali and its departmental and municipal officials.

This declaration, signed on 24 January 1981, will be known as the Cali Declaration.

[Signed] Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombian foreign minister; Rene Rojas Galdames, Chilean foreign minister; Alfonso Barrera Valverde, Ecuadorean foreign minister; and Javier Arias Stella, Peruvian foreign minister.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

PY281443 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister has stated that one of the objectives of his trip is to report on the absolute failure of the Salvadoran guerrillas offensive, which he called the subversive element's worst mistake which has cost it one-fourth of its forces. The Salvadoran official's tour encompasses Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Asked about Ronald Reagan's assumption of the Presidency of the United States, Alejandro Gomez indicated that his country has placed great hopes on the Reagan administration. He explained that this does not mean the relations between El Salvador and the United States have not been cordial, but we all know that Reagan's policy is more coherent and better defined than that of his predecessor.

GOVERNMENT WANTS BROADER CHARGES AGAINST LEFTIST

PY280103 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1749 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jan (LATIN)--The military government today asked the court to broaden the charges against leftist politician Carlos Montes, who is accused of conspiring to create a climate of subversive unrest.

The request was submitted to Judge Ricardo Galvez, who is trying Montes for violating the state internal security law through illegal conspiracy.

According to the government, Montes plotted to create problems in the country on the days previous to 11 March, when President Augusto Pinochet will begin his 8-year transitional government leading toward institutionality.

The extension of Pinochet's mandate is provided for by the constitutional draft approved by the 11 September plebiscite.

The government wants Montes to be tried for crimes such as breaking the ban on political actions carrying out conspiratorial clandestine meetings, promoting terrorist actions, disrupting public order and other charges which were not disclosed.

Carlos Montes Cisternas, 34, economist, was arrested on 31 December after documents on a plot called the March Plot were found in his possession. The document revealed a conspiracy designed by communist, socialist, Christian leftist and the Single Popular Action Movement (MAPU) politicians to create a climate of subversive unrest.

Montes was accused of being the clandestine MAPU secretary general. The March Plot outlined the activity to be carried out at the end of the current month by promoting the occupation of embassies, international organizations, universities and high schools, as well as bank holdups, terrorist actions, sabotage and hunger strikes.

Montes' lawyer Gustavo Villalobos told journalists that his client had been accused by Judge Galvez of violating the state internal security law.

Villalobos noted: "The other charges that the Interior Ministry wants to submit against my defendant have not been established in accordance with Chilean laws."

He also denied that Montes was the MAPU secretary general because "at present, Montes is not politically active." The security services could, however, establish that Montes has headed the MAPU since 1975, as reported by the National Information Center [CNI].

The CNI also accused Montes of collecting money sent to Chilean leftists by the committees of solidarity with Chile in Germany, France, Italy and Sweden.

Juridical sources who asked not to be identified disclosed that in statements made to the judge, Montes recently acknowledged the existence of the monetary aid.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS TERRORIST ARSON ATTACKS

PY281758 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Referring to the series of fires caused by extremists in Santiago recently, an Interior Ministry source has stated that the government harshly condemns these cowardly terrorist attacks. The spokesman pointed out that more than 150 persons have lost their jobs as a result of these terrorist attacks, which confirms that they are aimed directly at Chilean workers. The source stated that the arsonists ran no risks since they started the fires in accessible places, proving their cowardice.

OCCUPIERS LEAVE CHURCHES, FRENCH EMBASSY

PY281452 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2113 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The 32 persons who had been occupying the San Francisco Church since Thursday left the building yesterday in a peaceful manner. The self-appointed "homeless" had expressed their political solidarity with those who are occupying the Swedish Embassy. Nine other persons also left the San Jose de Garin Church, and a group of young people who they said were supported by the Vicariate of Solidarity, abandoned the French Embassy, which they had occupied to protest the new university laws.

The persons occupying the Swedish Embassy have announced that they have ended their fast and are waiting for the government to answer their request for lots where they can build homes. The head of the group seemed to be well informed on the occupation of the churches and on the position held by the alleged university students and the settlers from La Granja and Pudahuel, all of whom have ended their demonstrations. There are no changes, however, at the Swedish Embassy.

CHURCH SEES DETERIORATION OF GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

PY280120 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1812 GMT 25 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 25 Jan (LATIN)--The Chilean Catholic Church today admitted that its relations with the military government has deteriorated after members of the church hierarchy were charged with protecting those who occupy the temples.

Msgr Jose Manuel Santos, president of the Catholic Church Episcopal Conference which includes 35 Chilean bishops, said that this charge "is not only false but also an insult."

The prelate was alluding to a statement issued last Friday by Jovino Novoa, the acting government secretary general, who was commenting on the recent occupation of churches in Santiago.

Novoa said at that time that "the permissive attitude of certain members of the church hierarchy has encouraged the occupation of temples."

REPORTS OF PERUVIAN AIR ATTACKS ON BORDER POSTS

PY281919 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Quito, 28 Jan (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has charged that the Ecuadorean military post of Paquisha, located in the El Condor Mountain Range, was attacked today with cannon fire from Peruvian helicopters and planes.

A communique released today at noon by the National Information Secretariat says that the armed forces have taken the appropriate steps to defend Ecuadorean territorial integrity.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has submitted a protest note to the Peruvian Government and has requested an urgent meeting of the OAS consultative organization.

The communique says that the national government, while confirming the peaceful intentions of Ecuador, states its firm decision to defend national sovereignty and asks the Ecuadorean people to remain calm.

President Roldos Briefing

PA290309 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] As already reported, the Ecuadorean Government has announced that a new attack by Peruvian forces was reported this morning against an Ecuadorean military post on the border, and that it has requested an urgent meeting of the consultative council of the OAS to avoid further hostilities.

President Jaime Roldos Aguilera this afternoon met with the Foreign Ministry consulting board and the military commands to analyze the situation created by the Peruvian attack against an Ecuadorean border post. At the end of the meeting, government spokesman Augusto Alvarado Garcia merely announced there was nothing new. At noon, Alvarado Garcia had revealed that the military border post of Paquisha, in the El Condor Mountain Range, was attacked by planes and armed helicopters, and that the Foreign Ministry had filed a new note of protest before the Peruvian Government. An earlier protest had been filed by our government against Peru last Thursday, 22 January, for what was described as a planned attack by a Peruvian helicopter which entered into Ecuadorean territory and after flying low over the Paquisha post, opened fire, critically wounding an air service officer in the head.

According to the national information secretary this afternoon, the government is adopting the necessary precautionary measures. Alvarado noted that according to information received from the border provinces, the situation is generally calm, and he renewed the government appeal for the Ecuadorean people to remain calm.

Government Protest to Envoy

PA290322 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Protest note sent by the Ecuadorean Government to Peruvian Ambassador to Ecuador Jose Carlos Mariategui, signed by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde]

[Text] Despite the commitment by Ecuador to solve the territorial problem existing between our two countries through peaceful means and the serious incident reported in our note of 22 January, today between 0900 and 0930, four Peruvian armed helicopters, supported by two fighter planes, again attacked the Ecuadorean post at Paquisha, in the El Condor Mountain Range. The attack was carried out with machinegun fire and high-powered missiles. The attack was repeated at 1305.

In view of this new act of aggression, we reiterate our strongest protest and demand of the Peruvian Government the immediate suspension of such aggression and other acts of hostility against Ecuador.

Our government rejects any Peruvian maneuver designed to confuse international public opinion, and which tries to blame Ecuador as the aggressor, at precisely the same time that the Peruvian Armed Forces carried out this military action.

Ecuador, as expressed in its press communique of 24 January, emphatically declares that it will firmly defend its inalienable Amazonic rights through peaceful and legal means, as usual, for it will never resort to any means of aggression.

[Signed] Alfonso Barrera, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador.

President, Cabinet Discussions

PA290258 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 0232 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Edmundo Carrera report]

[Text] The cabinet meeting which began 2 and 1/2 hours ago ended a few minutes ago in the Yellow Room of the Presidency. President Jaime Roldos and his ministers met for approximately 140 minutes to discuss the serious situation which has resulted from the Peruvian attacks on the Ecuadorean territory in the southeastern zone of Paquisha, in the area of the [name indistinct] River.

In a few minutes, President Roldos and several of the ministers will go to the Defense Ministry. It is possible that an official communique on the decisions of the cabinet will be issued soon. It will be broadcast over a national radio and television network at 2200.

Tribunal Support

PA290305 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 0235 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Communique issued by the National Public Information Secretariat in Quito on 28 January 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] The Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees, considering that the Peruvian military forces have invaded the territory of the Republic, attacking Ecuadorean military detachments which peacefully represent and exercise Ecuadorean sovereignty, resolves:

1. To vigorously reject this new act of aggression which violates Ecuadorean territorial integrity and undermines the principles of peaceful coexistence that are consecrated by international law;

2. To express its unrestricted support for the constitutional and democratic Government of Ecuador, in the person of its President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, commander in chief of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces, in its actions taken in defense of Ecuador's territorial rights and the national honor.

Done in Quito on 28 January 1981. Signed by the members of the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees, headed by Armando Pareja Andrade, (Oswaldo Ruiz Alvarado), vice president; and members (Nicolas Peruchi); (Ustoyo Mendoza); Rodrigo Suarez Morales; (Carlos Walquez); Alberto Crantos and Cesar Agosta.

'State of Emergency' Decree

PA290409 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 0323 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Statement by Orlando Alcivar Santos, secretary general of the administration, informing the country of Peruvian attacks, on behalf of the Ecuadorean Government--live]

[Text] Good evening fellow countrymen:

The national government has the duty of informing the country that new Peruvian air and land attacks were repeated this afternoon against the Paquisha military post in the El Condor Mountain Range, making even more obvious the premeditation of the Peruvian aggression.

The Ecuadorean Army has heroically resisted and patriotically repelled the aggression. Despite the attacks, the Paquisha post remains in our control.

The high command of the Ecuadorean Armed Forces has issued the following communique regarding these events:

Today, the Ecuadorean post at Paquisha located in the El Condor Mountain Range was attacked eight times beginning at 0930 by airplanes and helicopters of the Peruvian Armed Forces. These attacks were successfully repelled and our forces remain in their positions.

According to the report from the commander of the post, two Peruvian helicopters were downed by our land and air forces. The number of Peruvian dead and wounded is unknown. There are two dead among the Ecuadorean soldiers and some wounded who are being evacuated.

The national government has requested an urgent meeting of the OAS consultative council. This council is now meeting.

The Ecuadorean Government reiterates the nation's peaceful spirit, but at the same time it expresses its firm decision to defend the national territory with all possible means.

In view of these grave incidents, the president of the republic, pursuant to article 68 of the constitution and in order to protect national security, has declared through an executive decree signed a few minutes ago, a state of emergency in the country, which means that all the national territory becomes a security zone. Therefore, classes are suspended in the country until further notice.

The national government, with the constitutional president heading it, has taken and is taking all necessary steps. Therefore, despite the delicate situation, it asks the people to maintain the calm and unity that the country needs at this hour. These are essential and basic factors for the assuring the domestic effectiveness of these measures.

Lastly, the national government will constantly keep the people informed of the developments.

OAS Ambassador's Statement

PY290548 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0350 GMT 29 Jan 81

[(Mario Martinez) report from Washington]

[Text] Although there are still confusing reports, it has now become clear that a border incident took place today between Ecuador and Peru, which have a long-standing border dispute. The Ecuadorean delegation requested an urgent meeting of the OAS consultative organization. In response to the Ecuadorean request, the OAS Permanent Council urgently convened this afternoon under the chairmanship of Mexican Ambassador Rafael de la Colina to hear the Ecuadorean Government's charges of armed attacks perpetrated on Ecuadorean border posts by Peruvian military personnel.

Conveying his government's charges, Ecuadorean Ambassador Raul Falconi said:

[Begin recording] My government was forced to request the convocation of this consultative meeting to denounce the acts of aggression which have been perpetrated against Ecuadorean border posts located in the El Condor Mountain Range by Peruvian military forces which, without any justification, attacked and continue to attack the Ecuadorean positions in that region.

A Peruvian military helicopter overflew the Ecuadorean military posts of Maiaico and Paquisha in the El Condor Mountain Range on 22 January at 1100 and perpetrated a deliberate act of aggression by machinegunning these military posts. Seriously wounded in this attack was Ecuadorean Army Lt (Hugo Valencia).

In view of this serious aggression, the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry lodged a strong protest with the Peruvian Foreign Ministry but did not obtain a satisfactory response.

The Ecuadorean post at Paquisha was again attacked and bombed this morning by Peruvian military aircraft--that is, four helicopters supported by two fighter planes opened fire with machinegun and rockets at the above garrison, wounding some soldiers.

At noon today, (?the helicopters) launched another attack with other Peruvian military aircraft which continue to overfly the Ecuadorean garrison, according to the latest report I have received from my Foreign Ministry. I just received additional information indicating that Peruvian helicopters continue to overfly the above garrisons.

Women and children were evacuated from the Peruvian town of (Aguas Verdes), located across from of Huaquillas, on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean military border.

As you know, fellow representatives, Mr President, evacuations are made only in the face of an imminent outbreak of military clashes. According to the information I just received, there is also a heavy concentration and preparation of paratroopers in (Cabes de Ardilla) across from (Senepa), and mobilization of Peruvian heavy artillery toward the border of [name indistinct] Province.

At 1600 today, the Peruvian cannon-armed planes launched another attack on the Paquisha garrison. These are acts of deliberate, unjustifiable aggression which threaten the good relations and peace existing between the two countries; they are also a flagrant violation to the commitment made by all OAS member states to relinquish the use of threats or force in settling their disagreements.

The Peruvian-Ecuadorean territorial conflict is an indisputable fact which can not be solved by simply ignoring it, as the Peruvian Government seems to believe, nor can it be solved through unjustified acts of aggression such as those that took place today [words indistinct] until recently or perhaps are still underway.

Ecuador reiterates that it will be always be willing to avail itself of any of the peaceful means of solving controversies approved by international law, especially by the inter-American law. Over the years, my country has strongly advocated law and justice and has enthusiastically promoted fraternal, good relations among American countries.

We appeal to the inter-American system, to this honorable assembly that, acting as a consultative meeting, it may take the appropriate measures to put an end to the acts of aggression--which upsets our spirit--so that the law may prevail, and that investigations be conducted into the acts which have been perpetrated against my country. [end recording]

PERU-ECUADOR INCIDENT ESCALATES TO CONFRONTATION

Arias on Helicopter Incident

PY281415 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has reaffirmed that no Peruvian helicopter overflew Ecuadorean territory as reported in a communique released by the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry. Arias asserted that the helicopter was carrying out a mission within the boundary of our territory, thus there can be no room for any type of accusation regarding agression or violation.

The foreign minister rejected rumors that indicate the existence of problems with Chile. He explained that the case of the Chilean citizen arrested in Peruvian territory, which he learned about through reports published in a local newspaper, is of no importance, but that it will be investigated nevertheless.

Arias also stated that integration at the Andean Pact level pertains to the peoples of the member countries and not to the governments. Governments are transistory, he stressed. He stated that the Andean Pact cannot be used politically to censure governments, although he agreed that relations at the Andean Pact level must be political. Technicians reach an agreement, but the measures and resolutions adopted are taken from the political viewpoint, Arias stated at government house.

Mobilization Announcement

PY290155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Jan (TELAM-EFE)--The Peruvian Government announced today, Wednesday, that it has mobilized military personnel to compel the Ecuadorean soldiers who have penetrated in Peruvian territory to withdraw.

Report on Wounded

PY290206 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Jan (TELAM-EFE)--Peru formally reported today the violation of its territory by Ecuadoran military personnel and disclosed that the infiltration had led to an immediate action to dislodge them and to reestablish [Peruvian] sovereignty.

On the other hand, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella admitted tonight that there had been some wounded in that action, but he did not say how many or of which nationality.

Tonight the armed forces put all its bases and garrisons on a hot alert, when it was confirmed that Ecuadorean troops had closed the border traffic and it was believed that new troops were concentrated.

Egusquiza Babilonia Denial

PY290021 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] It has been reported in Washington that the OAS will today hold an urgent meeting to discuss alleged Peruvian aggression. The Ecuadoran representative to the OAS requested a meeting to report on what has been described as an occupation of the border town of Paquisha.

Meanwhile, Adm Juan Francisco Egusquiza Babilonia, chairman of the Armed Forces Joint Command, stated that our country is characterized by its peaceful spirit. He added that the government will issue a communique on the recent incident that has taken place at the Ecuadorean border.

In a brief statement to the press upon his departure from government palace, Adm Egusquiza Babilonia reasserted that no helicopter of our army has violated Ecuadoran territory, and that is the truth.

Arias Confirmation of Clash

PY290239 Lima Radio America in Spansih 0220 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima--Peru announced today that Peruvian armed forces personnel and Ecuadorean military invaders had engaged in a shootout in Peruvian territory but it did not confirm the number of victims. Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reported that a shootout took place between military forces of the two countries within Peruvian territory, approximately 15 km from the Ecuadorean border. At a press conference, with foreign and national newsmen, Arias Stella said: I am afraid there are some wounded. Asked about the number of Ecuadorean military personnel who entered the Peruvian territory, Arias Stella said: There were quite a few. He declined to release information on the development of the (?fighting).

Government Communique

PY290248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Jan (AFP)--An official communique issued tonight by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry states that "the Peruvian Government charges categorically that Ecuadorean military troops have violated Peruvian territory." A memorandum issued to the press states that the Peruvian Government expresses its concern over the present developments in Ecuador in disregard of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro protocol.

The memorandum also says that Ecuador intends for the OAS to intervene in order to achieve the revision of that treaty and thus obtain sovereign access to the Maranon and Amazon rivers. This document adds that one of the last of those acts was the Ecuadorean protest on 22 January of an alleged Peruvian helicopter attack on an Ecuadorean border post. It then says that the Ecuadoreans have established themselves at three points in Peru--at Alfonso Ugarte, Sabintza and on the banks of the Comaina--to which they have given the names of places in their country in order to make them appear to be Ecuadorean. It then says that the Ecuadorean Government has been asked to withdraw its troops to preserve mutual friendship, but since this was not done, the Peruvian Army has proceeded to dislodge them from Peruvian territory. The memorandum concludes by recalling that Peru has made efforts in the last few years to maintain a policy of cooperation with Ecuador as well as a constructive dialogue in search of solutions to the disagreements which might exist.

The official communique states:

The Peruvian Government categorically denounces the violation of its territory by Ecuadorean military personnel.

With the clear purpose of sowing confusion and to justify its infiltration across our border, Ecuador has unduly given the name "Paquisha"--a locality located on the Nagariza River, within Ecuadorean territory--to a place which is located within Peruvian territory, from where a shot was fired at one of our helicopters which was overflying the area on a service mission.

As this matter directly concerns our sovereignty, and seeking to avoid serious situations--the government--through its foreign minister--has warned the Ecuadorean Government that it has information and knowledge of facts which force it to demand that Ecuador take the necessary measures to immediately put an end to the infiltration, which it denounces.

Since these measures have not yet been adopted, the government has sent Peruvian troops to force Ecuadorean soldiers to withdraw from our territory.

Moreover, guard posts have been strengthened in the region of the Comaina River and its tributaries,located on the eastern slope of the El Condor Range, that is, inside Peruvian territory.

Peru regrets that there has been an incursion into its territory, but in view of the situation, the Peruvian Armed Forces have been called on to act immediately. Its instructions are to take possession of and to restore Peruvian sovereignty over that territory in compliance with what is established in the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol.

The maneuvers used by Ecuador to conceal its penetration of Peruvian territory reveal the premeditated aim of creating not only confusion regarding the facts, but also of persisting in the sterile purpose of objecting to the above-mentioned treaty at a time when it has been in force for nearly 39 years.

Peru states its decision to maintain peace and harmony with its neighboring countries, but it announces its unbreakable determination to energetically reject any attempt to violate the territory of the fatherland.

Tumbes Headquarters Communique

PY290328 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0250 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The headquarters in (?Tumbes), a city near the Ecuadorean border, announced today to the inhabitants of the district that Peru is ready to repel any new attempt of aggression on the part of Ecuador. When stating that the joint command of the Peruvian Armed Forces has decided to recover the Peruvian territory occupied by Ecuadorean soldiers, the headquarters reports that Ecuador has moved its land forces toward the border. The press communique adds that this attitude on the part of Ecuador threatens tranquillity and peace; it stresses, however, that the Peruvian Armed Forces are taking the appropriate steps to guarantee the integrity of the border and to repel any attempt at aggresion.

Tumbes military headquarters, which belongs to the First Military Region with headquarters in the neighboring city of Piura, reports that the situation has been kept under control so far and that the inhabitants of Tumbes Department have no reason for concern. The Tumbes military headquarters made an appeal for public calm and said that it intends to keep the population informed regarding the course of events.

Arias Press Conference

PY290402 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0301 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 28 Jan (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reported here tonight that the armed forces have initiated actions to dislodge the Ecuadorean personnel who violated the Peruvian territory by occupying the El Condor Mountain Range. He said there were some wounded during the clash but he did not specify their nationality.

Arias said that President Belaunde Terry, as the supreme chief of the nation, has issued "precise instructions" to the armed forces to defend the sovereignty and integrity of Peruvian territory.

At a press conference held in his office, Arias Stella termed "a serious error" the fact that Ecuador has claimed as its territory--whose violation it protests--a Peruvian zone by merely giving it the name "Paquisha," which is the name of an Ecuadorean locality situated in that sector of the country on the Nagariza River. "Through me, Peru hereby informs the international community of events which took place entirely within its territory. Peru hereby denounces the violation of its territory by Ecuador," the minister added. He said that the indidents that occurred last Saturday and today took place "at the eastern side of the El Condor Mountain Range, which is within Peruvian territory, to which Ecuador gave the name of Paquisha."

Ecuador made sorties in our territory along the Comaima River up to a site 10 kilometers from the Peruvian post at Comaima, that is to say, a site deep in Peruvian territory and far away from the El Condor Mountain Range and western zone which are Ecuadoran territory, the foreign minister said. To avoid "the use of force," Arias said that he contacted the Ecuadoran foreign minister over the phone but "unfortunately" with no positive results. He said that the armed forces carried out reconniassance in the Comaima region and found Ecuadoran forces there. He stated that "in view of the situation, the Peruvian Government gave orders to the armed forces to defend our sovereignty," adding that a clash took place and that two persons were wounded but their nationality was not given. Arias stated that Peru has no intention of invading Ecuadoran territory, and that the armed forces will only act to expel Ecuadoran forces from Peruvian territory.

Troop Movement Report

PY290639 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0625 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 29 Jan (LATIN)--Peruvian troops last night left the barracks of the powerful armored division and were taken in tanks and buses to the northern zone of the country, according to witnesses. The soldiers--who were dressed in combat uniforms--went toward the northern Panamarican Highway , apparently to the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border. A large crowd gathered along the highway and constantly applauded the soldiers shouting "long live Peru." The people were expressing their feelings about the border incidents that took place between Peru and Ecuador. The armed forces joint command declined to give any information on the mobilization of army soldiers.

Ulloa Elias Interview

PY290438 Lima Radio America in Spanish 0330 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Radio interview with Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias--live or recorded]

[Summary] [Reporter] We would appreciate your giving us your impressions on the border problem we are having with Ecuador.

[Ulloa] This is a time when much caution should be used. The government has given the Peruvian position today in a communique, explaining the background of the situation that has been created. The foreign minister has also given a press conference on how this incident came about and the Ecuadorean responsibility for it. "We wish for the matter to be solved in a peaceful way, through dialogue and understanding, but the country and the government will never permit a penetration of its territory. It has therefore demanded and taken the necessary steps to ensure this--that the Ecuadorean persons or soldiers who may have entered national territory be repelled."

[Question] We have heard at the press conference given by the foreign minister that Ecuador has violated Peruvian territory and given Ecuadorean names to some Peruvian towns. What is Peru doing about this?

[Answer] As the communique says, the government has given instructions to the armed forces and the armed forces have now begun to take all the necessary steps to guarantee the integrity and compel the forces which have penetrated our territory to withdraw.

[Question] We understand that the Peruvian Armed Forces have already been in action to counteract this Ecuadorean invasion. Could you give us details of what has happened, how many casualties there are?

[Answer] "I do not believe that this is the kind of information I can give to the public, but I can assure you that the armed forces have taken all necessary steps to correct the situation that has been created. The Peruvian Government has confirmed its intention of preventing this situation from becoming more serious. We hope that the Ecuadorean Government will recognize the error it has committed and that it will not complicate matters through a political action affecting the good relations which have existed between our two countries ever since the Rio de Janeiro Treaty which clearly states the rights and duties of both parties."

[Question] How do you evaluate the state of diplomatic relations between Peru and Ecuador?

[Ulloa] This is clearly an occasion when hasty statements should be avoided. "I do not believe the diplomatic relations have been seriously damaged. We have the hope that everything will come right again and that wisdom and calm will prevail." Peru will certainly do everything possible toward that end. "On the other hand, we have the duty to defend our territorial integrity and the government is now undertaking that task."

We hope that the Peruvian people will understand that the situation is delicate and that they will feel convinced that the government is doing everything that is necessary to defend our integrity and sovereignty, at the same time creating the conditions of peace and coexistence with our neighbors.

[Reporter] Thank you for your statements, Mr Prime Minister.

Arias Interview

PY291245 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1225 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Exclusive Radio America interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Could you define Peruvian-Ecuadorean relations at this very moment?

[Answer] Well, we are surprised and angered by Ecuador's sorties into our territory. I have invited then, through their foreign minister, to withdraw their troops from Peruvian territory to prevent worse evils.

[Question] What instructions has the Peruvian Government given our ambassador in Quito?

[Answer] We are in constant touch by telephone and he is aware of the communiques. He has contacted Ecuadorean Government officials and has conveyed to them what I have already told you. Once Ecuador withdraws its personnel from our territory and the last one of them is out, we are prepared to discuss any situation or arrangement to resinstate peace.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have contacted the Ecuadorean foreign minister on the telephone. Could you tell us what you talked about?

[Answer] Well, first of all I conveyed to him our surprise and anger over the incident and I also told him that they have violated our territory and that they have distorted the truth by giving the name of Paquisha to the place they have invaded. That is the name of an Ecuadorean locality and this has given the international community the impression that we are the attackers. This is a crude maneuver and I have strongly condemned it.

[Question] And what was the reaction of the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] I would like to remain silent about that.

Casualty Report

PY291258 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1240 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Unofficial sources from the north have reported that the first clashes took place yesterday in the area where Ecuadorean troops invaded Peru. The sources have reported that the Ecuadorean Army has suffered four casualties; there have been none in the Peruvian Army.

Ecuador appears to have proposed a cease-fire through third countries based on the establishment of a demilitarized zone that would extend up to 15 kms on each side of the border. It appears, however, that Peru will firmly comply with its decision to repell the aggressors.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of the border zone who wish to evacuate it will receive the support of the armed forces. Children, women and old people will be the first to receive every kind of support. The newspaper EL EXPRESO reported today that Tumbes is being evacuated. We will have more information for you later.

Border Evacuation

PY291313 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1245 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The armed forces yesterday called upon the population of border cities to remain calm. Using all types of transportation these people have begun a mass exodus toward the central part of the country. A communique issued by the Armed Forces Joint Command has given notice that the armed forces are ready to defend the sacred ground of the fatherland. The appeal to the population was made because Ecuadorean radios have begun to broadcast alarming reports of a possible war with Peru. Una de Gato, Lechugal, Isla, [name indistinct], Capitan Hoyle, Matapalo, Quebrada Seca, (Valles de Tumbes), and other villages began to [word indistinct] last night. Stores closed in view of the fact that the international (Aguas Claras) bridge was closed down.

TERRORISM INCREASES SHARPLY IN PAST 24-HOURS

PY281608 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Lima, 27 Jan (AFP)--Terrorist acts experienced a sharp increase in Peru during the past 24 hours, while government officials reasserted that the subversion is being dealt with in the appropriate manner with the weapons provided for by law. Information gathered in this capital indicates that yesterday dynamite bombs exploded in three rural cities, packages of dynamite sticks were confiscated in Lima and two other cities, and two attempted bombings were thwarted and suspects arrested. Spokesmen of almost every political party have been condemning these outbreaks of violence which are being attributed mostly to the Maoist Shining Path group, which advocates popular struggle.

In Cusco, the most important Peruvian city of the southeast, three stricks of dynamite were thrown at the army headquarters and part of its outside wall was blown up. Another dynamite attack damaged the justice palace of Puno on the border with Bolivia, while a third attack destroyed the waterpipes of Oroya, a mining town in the central Andes. Police confiscated 130 sticks of dynamite in Huancayo, capital of the central mountain region, 630 more in Tarapoto in the northern Amazon region and 2,000 in Lima. The latter were hidden in a shipment of vegetables. In Puno and Iquitos (east) police have arrested many persons suspected of carrying out terrorist acts, while in Sicuani (southeast) and Ayacucho (central south) the police prevented two attacks.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has told the magazine OIGA of this capital that after having exhausted other measures, the government has organized an anti-subversive police operation. He explained that this operation is underway in Ayacucho and in eight other departments and emphasized that the eradication of this type of action cannot be accomplished by one or two operations and will require some time. After pointing out that while there are many attacks, they are not very effective and other than one ranch owner and one worker killed in Ayacucho, there have been few, if any, fatalities. Minister de la Jara said there are many persons under arrest who are being interrogated prior to being placed at the disposal of the courts, but the government does not plan to respond to violence with violence but with the weapons provided for by the law.

In addition, Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa has indicated that terrorism, blown up by the press, is being dealt with appropriately and police forces will soon receive additional personnel and equipment.

COMMUNIST PARTY DECLARATION ON 30 NOV VOTE

AU280825 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 4/1981 pp 25-26

[Declaration of the Communist Party of Uruguay on the outcome of the 30 November 1980 plebiscite]

[Text] The people of Uruguay have won an important victory at the 30 November plebiscite on the draft of a fascist constitution. As the leadership of the Communist Party of Uruguay in the country has stressed, this virtually amounts to rejection of the dictatorship that has lasted for 7 years.

None of the goals the regime wanted to achieve by the plebiscite have been attained. The dictatorship intended to have the policy that it pursued in previous years sanctioned and the fascist structures institutionalized, so as to present itself to the world with a new facade. At the same time the regime wanted to overcome its own isolation by enticing the two traditional bourgeois parties through promises and by isolating our party, the Frente Amplio, and the other leftist forces from the masses.

A Climate of Terror

The 30 November victory of our people is acquiring yet another dimension if one considers that it was achieved despite cheating by the dictatorship before and during the vote. The plebiscite arranged by the dictatorship was held in a climate of psychological terror and persecution of all opponents of the draft constitution, a climate marked by the existence of thousands of emigres, the oppression of all democratic freedoms and the use of force against the few political rallies that were approved by the military. Last but not least we have to mention the regime's mass media monopoly which it attempted to use to manipulate the masses. But all this could not prevent the rejection of the fascist draft constitution by the people. Thus a rebuff was also given to the dictatorship's intention to perpetuate its power. The plebiscite vote is, at the same time, a high point in the current phase of the working people's resistance. It is supported by the overwhelming majority of the Uruguayan society, by the parties, the trade unions, as well as the various organizations of the peasants and rural workers, but also by the church and other social forces. By their negative attitude toward the dictatorship's draft constitution, the Frente Amplio and the two traditional bourgeois parties (Partido Nacional and Partido Colorado--HORIZONT) have adopted joint positions. Thus a climate of consensus among different political and social forces has developed. An important factor in this development was the founding of the group of "democratic convergence in Uruguay" (the democratic convergence is a group of Uruguayan citizens belonging to different democratic, political, social and religious movements--HORIZONT). It was a historical event in the democratic forces' struggle for a genuine political opening and the overthrow of the dictatorship.

Factors of Victory

The comprehensive work of the Frente Amplio, of the CNT Trade Union Center and the FEUU students association in and outside the country, as well as unceasing international solidarity, were the most important factors of the Uruguayan people's great success at the plebiscite. The people have clearly expressed their will. Nevertheless we do not indulge in any illusions. The fascist forces in the government are attempting to preserve the dictatorial regime of oppression. They are adulterating the manifestation of the people's will and want to implement the institutionalization plan with the aid of other political tricks. They intend to keep up the ban on the activity of political parties and to tighten press censorship again, which had been eased somewhat before the plebiscite. The fascist elements are not yet beaten.

However, the forces that have rallied to reject the draft constitution are not ready to renounce the political elbow room they have gained. Consequently the need arises for this cooperation on the national level to be maintained and further developed in all fields.

The people demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, clarification of the fate of those who have "disappeared," rescission of the civil rights suspension for thousands of Uruguayans, permission for the emigres to return, and guarantees for unhindered activities of the political parties as well as the trade unions and the other social and people's organizations. The democratic parties advocate drafting a plan for national reconstruction. The plan must be aimed at getting the economy going again after the severe damages it suffered through a policy serving the interests of the domestic oligarchy and of international finance capital. All this leads to the demand to hold, at long last, free elections for a constituent national assembly that guarantees a really democratic constitution.

New Elements of the Struggle

After the plebiscite, declarations by the various political organizations emphatically stressed the need to seek roads to lead the country out of the present disastrous situation. In this sense the Partido Nacional and the Partido Colorado have issued a joint declaration. They are ready to initiate a national dialogue. The workers class and other parts of the people support that intention of the two traditionally bourgeois parties because their active participation in the struggle of the opponents of dictatorship increases the chances of achieving a political opening in Uruguay. However, the yardstick of this development is and will remain the release of all political prisoners in our country.

In the new political situation that has resulted from rejecting the draft constitution, the struggle for these goals is becoming the most important task. Our party, which is the backbone of the resistance against the dictatorial regime, will continue to consistently and wholeheartedly make its contribution to this struggle. Without resorting to sectarianism, it will advocate the unity of all those forces that have made it their goal to regain the democratic freedoms suppressed in our country.

The Communist Party appeals to the Uruguayan people to continue the struggle for the final rejection of the institutionalization plan or similar projects of the regime, until the dictatorship has been smashed.

The Communist Party extends its greetings to all those who have contributed to the great 30 November 1980 victory of the people through their dedication, their determination and their patriotic attitude. It greets all communist functionaries and fighters who are imprisoned by the regime, all patriots who are being persecuted by the dictatorship because of their political position, and all fighters who advocate that, at long last, democratic conditions be restored in Uruguay.

[Signed] Communist Party of Uruguay.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO REJECTS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN REGION

PA281820 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Costa Rica is opposed to any foreign intervention in Central America. In reply to a letter from a group of Costa Rican newsmen who asked him to clarify his government's position on the Salvadoran situation, President Rodrigo Carazo said Costa Rica is opposed to any foreign intervention in our country.

The president added that as a nation, Costa Rica demands respect for life, for freedom of expression and for all sacred rights of human beings. The government of the republic, Carazo indicated, respects human rights and the struggle for them in all countries of the world, and we have upheld this position at international forums.

President Carazo said that distressing strife in El Salvador should be analyzed objectively. For many years, he added, that brother country has been experiencing kidnappings, assassinations, robberies and attacks. The government junta began its work a little over a year ago.

The president added: We must not permit any foreign intervention in our countries. I have stated this many times in Costa Rica and abroad. The struggle for hegemony [words indistinct] shall countries in the world, (?whether these countries be) El Salvador or Afghanistan. President Carazo indicated that we should work for the free self-determination of peoples, avoiding foreign intervention that seeks the political, military and economic (?control) of the poor countries.

In his reply to the newsmen, President Carazo said foreign intervention (?is concealed through the use) of local groups that sow terror [words indistinct].

COMPTROLLER GENERAL TO CHECK WEAPONS INVENTORY

PA290122 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The officials who inventoried the government weapons arsenal are professionals in the matter, and the details concerning the weapons in the arsenals are very complicated. The report presented by the security minister to the president of the republic, saying that there are no weapons missing in the arsenals, is difficult to check, according to Comptroller General Rafael Angel Chinchilla.

When the last of the weapons was checked against the stocks there were differences. It was proved that weapons are not at the places where they should be according to the inventory lists. However, they could not be located elsewhere, Chinchilla adds. I am willing to look into a number of matters that must be discussed in detail, the comptroller general said. I will consider them with all respect due to Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc, and shall analyze them with great care.

SUSPECT AIRCRAFT REGISTRIES ORDERED CANCELED

PA282153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] President Carazo ordered the cancellation of the registries of planes owned by the Carrasco S.A. International Air Service which, according to the president in his telegram to Public Works and Transportation Minister Mario Fernandez, has five or six aircraft.

President Carazo also ordered the cancellation of the registries of aircraft appearing under the names of Apsa International and of Julio Romero Talavera.

Carrasco also rented the aircraft with registration TI-ALV, which was bombed and machine-gunned in El Salvador 4 days ago. This aircraft is charged with transporting weapons from somewhere outside El Salvador, for the guerrillas fighting the government junta.

The text of President Carazo's telegram says that, because of national security and because Costa Rica's name cannot be involved in the problems of neighboring countries, according to the law, I request you to take the necessary steps to cancel or suspend the registries of the five or six aircraft reportedly in the service of Carrasco S.A. The same treatment is to be accorded to aircraft registered by Apsa International and Julio Romero.

Respectfully yours, Rodrigo Carazo.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON RESULTS OF 'GENERAL OFFENSIVE'

PA281919 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1230 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN] General Command on 21 January]

[Text] From the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to the peoples of El Slavador, Central America and the world:

The FMLN General Command reports to the people of El Salvador and the rest of the world that the great combative effort carried out in the plan of the revolutionary general offensive which was launched on 10 January was carried out successfully by our regular guerrilla and militia units of our Revolutionary People's Army. Since 10 January, when attack orders No 1 and 2 were issued by the FMLN General Command, the revolutionary armed forces carried out the following operations:

On the Modesto Ramirez central front: Siege of the military garrison in Chalatenango and occupation of the city on 10, 11 and 12 January. Siege of the garrison in El Paraiso and control of roads between El Paraiso and the city of Chalatenango on 10, 11 and 12 January. Attacks on enemy garrisons in San Antonio la Cruz, Arcato, La Palma Patanera, San Francisco Morazan and San Antonio los Ranchos in Chalatenango Department. Occupation of Suchitoto and siege of the enemy's garrison on 11 and 12 January. Occupation of the city of Apopa on 10 January. Control of roads between northern main highway and the villages of Aguilares, Suchitoto and San Jose Guayabal.

In San Salvador: Seizure of three radio stations on 11 January. Attack on the air force, which remained grounded for several days. Occupation of Soyapango, Mejicanos and Cuscatansingo and fighting in Ciudad Delgado and (Sonacatepeque). Control of roads at San Marcos, Santo Tomas and Comalpa. Harrassing of National Guard and Treasury Police headquarters.

Jose Feliciano Avalos western front: Attack on the 2d Infantry Brigade in Santa Ana. A rifle company and two officers deserted to fight on the side of the people and the FMLN on 10 January after setting fire to the garrison's arsenal. Attack on the headquarters of the National Guard, National Police and Treasury Police on 10 and 11 January in Santa Ana. Attacks on the enemy garrisons in Metapan. Santa Ana Department, and occupation of the city on 12 and 13 January. Attacks on the enemy garrisons and popular insurrection in Chalchuapa, second largest city in Santa Ana Department. Attacks on the enemy garrisons in San Julian, Armenia, Acajutla, Sonsonate, Cara Sucia and Bola de Monte. Attacks on the Treasury Police on 10 January, also in the city of Santa Ana.

Anastasio Aquino paracentral front: Harrassment and attacks on the National Guard post in Villa Victoria, occupation and annihilation of enemy military units in Cinqueras, Cabanas Department, on 12 January, harrassment of enemy forces in Jutiapa on 14 January, occupation of Santa Clara on 11 January, continuous attacks on Tecoluca between 10 and 15 January and harrassment actions against the San Vicente guard post beginning 11 January. Control was gained of the Pan-American Highway from San Rafael Cedros to (Bastepeque) and the coastal highway from Puente de Oro to Zacatecoluca.

Francisco Sanchez eastern front: Occupation of the city of Perejil and attacks on the enemy garrison on 11 January in Morazan Department, occupation of the city of Osicala in Morazan on 13 January, occupation of the cities of El Rosaio, Corinto, Nueva Esparta and Santa Rosa de Lima in the departments of Morazan and La Union on 12 January. The Gotera garrison was besieged and attacked on 13, 14 and 15 January. An ambush was laid at the point of Rio Seco on a powerful column of reinforcing troops marching toward Gotera from the main headquarters of the infantry brigade at San Miguel. This column, which included armored vehicles and artillery, was attacked and scattered. An ambush was laid on enemy reinforcing troops moving from the La Leona to the port of the city of La Union. Disruptive actions were staged in the city of San Miguel. Control was gained of the highways between San Miguel and Gotera, between San Miguel and Usulutan and El Delirio.

The high level of coordination of these actions on the four war fronts, the force of the attacks and the high morale of our combatants underscore the great military capacity of our forces. In several days they managed to wipe out many positions and laid siege and harrassed the strategic military units of the genocidal junta, interrupted their communications and cut their supply lines, intercepting reinforcements sent to them in most of the cases in which the enemy high command was able to deploy troops in national territory.

The impact of the beginning phase of the general offensive on the ranks of the assassin army managed to strip the ranks of officers and patriotic soliders of our fatherland, who are now fighting alongside their brothers, directing their weapons against the real enemies of our people, a courageous attitude which serves as a vibrant call to those good officers and soldiers that still exist under the structure of the fascist command.

Now the Salvadoran workers and all the people can confirm that their vanguard, the FMLN, knows how to forge the weapons that will win true and total revolutionary victory.

In San Salvador, where the strategic forces of the enemy are concentrated and where the massacre which the fascist dictatorship has been staging for several years reached its peak in 1980, the most conscientious working classes answered bravely the call to strike. The FMLN admits that except for the attack on the central air force base, it was not able to land the fierce military blows in the capital that were necessary to support the total success of the strike and to unleash the insurrection.

The genocidal junta has sought to take advantage of this fact for its lying and crazed propaganda. Other voices have also been heard making superficial charges about an alleged refusal by the popular masses of the capital to march on the path of the revolution. We are absolutely sure that the heroic and militant people of San Salvador will give a flat denial to such speculation and we call on them to prepare for the final battle. At the same time we call on the ranks of our organization, members of the FMLN and their revolutionary armed forces to carefully organize the coming major revolutionary actions in San Salvador.

The junta has had no other recourse but to turn to the support of mercenaries and mount a lying propaganda campaign, supporting itself with the gag imposed on the communications media and even placing the radio stations in permanent network.

But this will not allow them to recover their losses or regain their initiative in the war. Our forces, within the framework of the general offensive, now are staging necessary preparations that will secure the movement of the offensive to a higher level.

The Christian Democrat-military junta and its assassin armed forces were shaken by the energetic thrust of our general offensive. They are desperately clinging to intensified repressive terror against the defenseless peoples, as has been done by all rotten dictatorships nearing their fall. To this end, it has established a curfew and martial law.

The U.S. Government hastily speeded up and increased the supply of military advisers, weapons and ammunition to help the junta remain in power and step up the massacre of our people.

At the same time, the Yankee imperialists are threatening the Nicaraguan people and representing, with the new interventionist steps they have taken, a grave threat to extend the conflict to all of Central America, thus acting against peace in the world.

The FMLN, the vanguard of the heroic Salvadoran peoples, will continue to advance in its struggle until the final liberation of our fatherland, without being intimidated by the arrogant intervention of imperialism.

The peoples of Sandino, who opened up the future to Central America, will not go down on their knees before the imperialists. The Central American peoples, who are living in the finest hour of their history, are closing ranks to block the sordid plans of imperialism. Nine out of 10 Yankee bullets that reach the hands of the junta are destined for the chests of children, women and old people. They are intended to shed the blood of the defenseless population. Each new step by imperialism in its military escalation against the Salvadoran people increases the threat against the Nicaraguan revolution, against peace in Central America and the Caribbean and against world peace. We are sure that the peoples of the world and peace-loving governments who defend the principles of self-determination will raise their powerful voices and will set their solidarity in motion to halt the military escalation by Yankee imperialism against the Salvadoran people.

Onward, combatants, onward guerrillas and militiamen, onward worker companions and patriotic militarymen. Continue the battles that will bring peace, justice, liberty and true independence to our fatherland.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Salvador Cayetano Carpio--Marcial, Shafick Jorge Handal, Roberto Roca, Juan Ramon Medrano for Joaquin Villalobos, and Ferman Cienfuegos.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES HEAVY CLASHES TAKING PLACE

PA282358 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Jan 81 p 42

[Excerpts] An authorized military source yesterday emphatically denied that heavy clashes are taking place between subversive groups and military troops in several areas of the country.

He denied reports by international news agencies that they had received communiques from the extremist organizations claiming they have two zones under their control: one in central El Salvador and another in the north. The spokesman said that what occurred between the subversive groups and the government forces are no more than "skirmishes" of no great importance.

The spokesman added that during the previous week many training camps were dismantled and many weapons confiscated. This occurred in houses in the capital and its outskirts and in rural areas such as in Cutumay Camones, Santa Ana, Las Ventanas and El Paisnal, San Salvador Department.

FMLN COMMAND ISSUES WAR BULLETINS ON CLASHES

Bulletin No 15

PA281745 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[War bulletin No 15 issued by the information section of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, dated 25 January--read by announcer]

[Text] On Friday, 23 January 1981, the enemy launched criminal bombings of the civilian population of several cantons of Cuscatlan Department in the Guazapa-Suchitoto Zone, in Chalatenango, Usulutan, and on border areas of Morazan Department. In the border areas, no less than 12 deaths were reported among the defenseless civilian population. The violation of Honduran airspace by three Salvadoran aircraft of the puppet army was confirmed. The Honduran Army remained on alert.

There was heavy fighting and control was gained of some stretches of the coastal highway in the San Marcos Lempa Zone and El Transito in Usulutan Department. A Corsair-type aircraft was downed by our forces near Guazapa at 1200.

On Saturday, 24 January 1981, the enemy sustained the following casualties in San Salvador alone: three officers of the puppet army, one national policeman and nine soldiers. The criminal bombings of the defenseless civilian population of Guazapa, Cuscatlan Department continued. The township of Las Vueltas, Chalatenango Department, was attacked by the enemy with 81-mm mortars. There were skirmishes in Cinquera, Cabanas Department, and in La Laguna, (Tancaste) and Miraflores, Chalatenango Department. Other clashes took place for more than 1 hour on Aguilares Highway. Our forces took over Arcatao, Chalatenango Department. The national guard post in Soyapango, San Salvador Department, was attacked. There were sabotage explosions in the National Housing and Savings Trust Bank located at Arce Street and North 9th Avenue in San Salvador.

On Monday, 26 January, we will offer photographic proof of the air bridge which imperialism has established to increase the sending of arms to the genocidal junta. This air bridge with C-130 Hercules seeks to resuscitate a moribund dictatorship.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Bulletin No 16

PA281801 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[War bulletin No 16 issued by the information section of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, dated 25 January 1981--read by announcer]

[Text] On Sunday, 26 January 1981, [date as heard] at 0800 in the morning the Mejicanos neighborhood in northern San Salvador was occupied and barricades were erected. Confrontations ensued after which the enemy concentrated on abusing the defenseless civilian population.

At 1100 in the morning, Corinto, Morazan Department was besieged. At 1400 in the afternoon, there were clashes in Colima ranch taken over by the genocidal junta in Cuscatlan Department. A large stretch of the highway between (Oguayquique) and Osicala, Morazan Department, was brought under control. The national guard made several futile attempts to break through our barricades and our defense lines. Our forces on the defense line in the vicinity of (Guargelucha) canton, Chalatenango Department, ambushed a national guard patrol, inflicting several casualties. One of the national guardsmen was taken prisoner and is being interrogated.

At 1800 in the afternoon, fighting continued in the Guazapa-Suchitoto zone without the enemy's being able to break through our solid lines of defense. The defenseless civilian population continue to be subjected to all kinds of abuses by the enemy.

United to fight until the final victory, revolution or death, we will win.

'Report' No 17

PA281716 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador has denounced the maneuvers of the military- Christian Democratic junta and imperialism.

Through Victor Guerrero, spokesman of the FMLN Command, the FMLN released report No 17 of the Salvadoran unitary organization. The bulletin notes that as a result of the defeat inflicted on the army by the revolutionary combatants, the army has continued to retreat from the towns of Guazapa and Suchitoto, committing all sorts of abuses against the civilian population during its retreat.

The report notes that during its retreat, the army was ambushed by FMLN forces, inflicting many casualties.

Bulletin No 18

PA281643 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[War bulletin No 18 of the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front General Command; issued on 27 January--read by Victor Guerrero, spokesman for the FMLN]

[Text] On 21 January 1981, an army truck was ambushed between Gotera and Sociedad at 1505, causing a total of 17 casualties to the enemy.

On 25 January, a fierce clash took place in San Vicente and San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department, which lasted from 0200 to 1400. The enemy lost no less than 25 men. An armored vehicle belonging to the enemy was destroyed by the fire of an RPG-2 rocket launcher.

Meanwhile, the enemy continued bombing zones where the defenseless civilian population has taken refuge. On the same day, our forces launched an attack on the national guard in Jocoaitique, Morazan Department.

On 26 January, our forces continued harrassing the enemy's positions in Torola, Morazan Department. Our forces have control over the road between Gotera and Perquin, which is also known as the black road. Our forces have been setting up barricades, digging trenches and placing mines along this road. Our defense lines are impregnable. Meanwhile, the repressive army and groups bruned several houses in Chirilagua, near El Cuco, San Miguel Department.

The enemy has been launching criminal attacks in the central zone of Ahuachapan Department.

On 26 January, our militias carried out a sabotage operation against the Hardee's Restaurant, an imperialist establishment, setting fire to its installations in San Salvador.

On 27 January, armed clashes were continuing in several cantons in Chalatenango. The enemy has been unable to break throughour defense lines. Armed clashes continue near San Francisco Gotera. Our forces are in control of the roads to this city in Morazan Department.

We also denounce the terrorist action carried out against the Human Rights Commission, following the threats made by the assassin Jose Napoleon Duarte against this humanitarian institution.

We also demand the immediate release of Victor Medrano, administrative secretary of the Human Rights Commission, who was kidnapped by members of the genocidal junta.

RADIO LIBERATION VOWS TO CONTINUE TRANSMISSIONS

PA281721 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Heroic Salvadoran people, brothers of America and the world: Beginning today, Wednesday, 28 January, Radio Liberation, official voice of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] is resuming its transmissions. It is back on the air to join the fighting that the Salvadoran people are so heroically waging against their enemies: the genocidal junta, the oligarchy and Yankee imperialism.

Reasons of a technical nature forced us to interrupt our messages for liberation, so indispensable to all Salvadorans at the present stage of our struggle, the stage of the decisive battles for power. However, this involuntary silence has allowed us to make the technical adjustments that will guarantee the continuity of our transmissions. Beginning today, Radio Liberation will be alongside our people every day and will be beside each of their heroic fighters to report on the daily activities, on the blows we are skillfully dealing the enemy, on the solidarity and combatant brotherhood our revolution is receiving from all peoples of America and the world, and thus to dispel the barefaced campaign of misinformation and lies of the criminal military-Christian Democratic junta which seeks to conceal its already near and sure defeat.

The mission of Radio Liberation is to relay the heroic and combatant voice of our people and at the same time act as the voice of our revolutionary vanguard, the FMLN, which guides and directs our battles toward final victory.

Radio Liberation also echoes the voices of all brother peoples of America and the world who, realizing that our struggle is just, express solidarity with it and adopt positions of repudiation and condemnation against the criminal actions the genocidal junta, the oligarchy and the hated Yankee imperialism are unleashing against our people.

Radio Liberation is the voice of the Salvadoran revolution. Its message must be heard by all Salvadorans and by all peoples of the world. Its message must be awaited every day and, above all, must be disseminated in every possible way and with every possible means.

We invite you to listen to us during our usual transmission times: 0600, 1200 and 1900, always on our frequency of 8.2 megacycles, short wave, between the 32- and 41-meter bands.

We also inform you that Radio Liberation will shortly begin transmitting on the 49-meter band on a frequency we will indicate to you in due time.

Listening to Radio Liberation means listening to the voice of the revolution. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will overcome.

CARPIO SAYS 800 U.S. TROOPS EN ROUTE FROM PANAMA

PA290504 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Commander Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front [FMLN], has charged that 800 officers and (?men) of the U.S. Army left for El Salvador this week from their base at the Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone. In statements published by the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR on Wednesday, the Salvadoran guerrilla leader said that the hasty U.S. military aid seeks to resolve, at least temporarily, the dismembering suffered by the Salvadoran Army in the first phase of the patriots' general offensive which began on 10 January.

Carpio also charged that the Salvadoran Army is dropping napalm bombs and 500-pound bombs on villages and towns, kiling many people. Nevertheless, he said that when a people are determined to liberate themselves and have the support and understanding of the other peoples of the world, no force can stop them.

Meanwhile, reports from San Salvador indicate that heavy armed clashes occurred on Tuesday in Mejicanos and Cuscatancingo, on the outskirts of the capital. It also has been learned that FMLN guerrillas killed 20 soldiers and 115 members of paramilitary bands during an attempt by the regime's troops to seize the town of San Esteban Catarina.

UNGO REPORTS 68 U.S. ADVISERS IN EL SALVADOR

PA240349 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Bogota--Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front--FDR--of El Salvador, said during a brief stopover here today on his way to Panama, that 10 percent of the Salvadoran Army officers are North Americans. He told reporters that the FDR has official information, accepted in the United States itself, that approximately 68 U.S. officers are serving as military advisers in that country, a total which constitutes 10 percent of Salvadoran Army officers. Thus, there is a clear intention to internationalize the Salvadoran conflict.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON TWO INTERCEPTED AIRCRAFT

PA282307 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1725 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The mission of the Piper aircraft with Costa Rican registry that was intercepted and destroyed on Sunday morning in El Salvador was to pick up some wounded and not to drop parachutes with weapons for the guerrillas, as had been initially reported. The parachutes with the 30 FAL rifles and a large amount of ammunition were dropped hours before by another plane which subsequently had to make an emergency landing. The Piper aircraft was coming in to rescue the injured crew of that plane, a Salvadoran Air Force officer has explained.

The report of the officer who participated in the operation to capture the pilot of the Piper aircraft details the development of the events in the following manner:

On Saturday or early Sunday morning, a Nicaraguan registered Cessna 310 piloted by two or three persons dropped the FAL rifles to a group of guerrillas who were waiting below. Shortly afterwards, the plane suffered a mechanical failure which forced it to make an emergency landing on La Sabana ranch, in the jurisdiction of [name indistinct] in southeastern El Salvador. Upon landing, the Cessna crashed against a tree, causing serious injuries to its crew. The guerrillas arrived at the crash site and took the wounded to a nearby camp from which they requested the help of another plane to transfer the injured to Nicaragua or Costa Rica for medical treatment. For this reason, a few hours later the Costa Rican Piper aircraft piloted by 31-year-old Julio Cesar Romero landed on an airstrip known as La Sabana in the area of Puente de Oro, 110 km southeast of San Salvador. Some people who had become alarmed by the low flights of the two planes and the parachutes that the first plane had dropped, alerted the local officials who informed the air force. A few minutes later, two French-made combat jets and an unspecified number of helicopters with troops took off from the Ilopango Airbase. The Piper aircraft was found and immobilized with machinegun fire. As a result of this, the pilot set fire to the plane and fled to the guerrilla camp where the wounded Cessna crew members had been transferred. The army, with the support of the helicopters, found the camp and surrounded it. A battle which lasted several hours then ensued. As a result of the battle, between 20 to 30 guerrillas died and Julio Cesar Romero was captured. The fate of the wounded crew is unknown.

Some sources said that they were transferred to a nearby hospital while others said that they escaped with those guerrillas who survived the military attack. So far, the local news media have been unable to establish the relationship that exists between the Costa Rican Piper aircraft and the Nicaraguan Cessna 310, which were found completely destroyed a short distance away from each other. Most observers think they were involved in unrelated incidents.

$1 MILLION WORTH OF ARMS CONFISCATED IN 1 YEAR

PA290311 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Jan 81 pp 2, 33

[Excerpt] Experts have estimated that more than $1 million (2.5 million colones) worth of weapons have been confiscated in 1 year from the terrorist groups which are waging an unequal war with the Salvadoran Army.

Expanding on this point, the sources said that the struggle being waged by the army is one of double protection, because the army knows that it is facing an enemy which doesn't show its face and also makes surprise attacks. In spite of everything, they add, the armed forces have been winning one victory after another. The seizures by the armed forces show their victories in the confrontations in unpopulated areas, where the arms caches have generally been discovered.

The sources also said that the so-called final offensive of the terrorists is in reality a "final offensive against industry" because during the past few days there has been an intensification of the attacks on job sources, particularly gasoline stations and restaurants. They said that it is likely that the terrorists want to destroy the gasoline stations in order to paralyze motor vehicles in the country and halt industrial production. However, the armed forces are alert and are already providing special protection to these sectors.

THREE ARMS SMUGGLERS PRESENTED TO NEWSMEN

PA282324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Treasury Police this morning presented to newsmen three Salvadorans accused of smuggling arms, which they said were sent to them from the United States.

Apparently, the weapons were sent from Florida to the airport in El Salvador, where one of the accused would sent the shipment on to another, a baseball trainer who, because of his contacts, had created the network for the arms traffic.

The prisoners presented to newsmen are: Ricardo Arturo Castillo, Jose Mario Morataya and Rodolfo Molina, who admitted to their involvement in the illegal arms traffic.

The confiscated weapons are eight AR-15 rifles, four 30-caliber M-1 carbines, one Galil rifle, three sawed-off shotguns, 3,000 12mm shells and 2,000 9 mm shells.

According to a Treasury Police official, the weapons were found at La Constancia (a Salvadoran brewery), the Cuscatlan Bank and in private homes.

Jose Mario Morataya was arrested on 17 January at his home. He trains several baseball teams. He said he receives the weapons from two different companies in Florida.

He added that originally he had requested metal detectors to be used in (sold to) banks or other enterprises. However, he received weapons and, this being the case, he had to sell them clandestinely.

I do not belong to any group, Morataya said. All I attempted to do was to make a profit in an adventurous way.

Ricardo Arturo Castillo and Rodolfo Molina were arrested on 19 January at El Salvador airport and the Cuscatlan Bank, respectively.

Castillo was ramp supervisor of the Central American Air Transport (TACA) Company. He helped on several occasions to transfer illegal shipments that arrived for Morataya.

Castillo explained that on only one occasion he received 600 colones ($240) but that he never knew what was in the suitcases.

Molina is in charge of sales and procurement at the Cuscatlan Bank and the captain of the bank's baseball team, hence his contacts with Morataya. Thus, with the bank's authorization, he purchased arms illegally for the bank's security service.

He emphasized that the weapons which were purchased illegally were registered with the national guard for use by the bank's security service, which is headed by Mario Granadeno.

Finally, Molina said that before Granadeno's tenure, the bank's security service was headed by Santiago Alfaro, while its security adviser was Capt Francisco Emilio Mena Sandoval.

Mena Sandoval was one of the military officers who rebelled against the army on 10 January at the Santa Ana garrison, 66 km west of San Salvador.

DETAILS PROVIDED ON CLANDESTINE ARMS FACTORY

PA290006 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Jan 81 p 44

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran Army Intelligence Service discovered at 1100 yesterday a modern and well-organized clandestine war materiel factory in El Roble, approximately 9 km northwest of Ahuachapan on the road to Las Chinamas.

A large variety of weapons and ammunition were manufactured in the clandestine factory.

In the "workshop of death" that the subversives had set up they manufactured mortars, rocket launchers, cannons, bazookas, grenades, land mines and Claymore mines.

This is the biggest arms factory found so far. It probably supplied arms and ammunition to all the subversive groups in the country.

It is estimated that at least $250,000 had been invested in the equipment alone. This sum was presumably obtained from the ransoms of kidnappings or from the aid that they have received from abroad.

Along with the war materiel, the authorities confiscated an instruction manual on strict and firm "Vietnamese" discipline which the subversives followed to the letter. Experts in these things say that these discipline manuals are even more demanding than those of the Nazi SS and must be followed or one will be killed.

The underground area which has a hidden air duct was supplied with medicine, food, gunpowder, weapons under repair and chemical products for the manufacture of explosives.

With the dismantling of the factory, the armed forces are working to stop the supply of war materiel intended for the subversive groups, which are still operating in a disorganized manner in the country. In this way, the armed forces contribute to ending the guerrilla activities, thus benefiting the Salvadoran people.

ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT POLICIES CITED

LD282245 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Station commentary: "The Political Platform of the Revolutionary Government Junta"]

[Excerpts] El Salvador is now experiencing a real revolutionary process. It is characterized by the deep changes in the country's political, economic and social system whose positive results have begun to be felt.

Participation

The achievement of goals cannot only be based on the action of the revolutionary government. This government cannot offer gifts or miracles. The revolutionary government is not planning to undertake huge and unnecessary projects. We need the participation of everyone to make decisions and to join the process to achieve the goals.

However, participation is not just joining a specific activity. It must be organized participation. The government has the duty and the ability to guarantee the solution of the community's problems, but the people must contribute ideas and efforts to help with the solutions. We have the example of the agrarian reform in which the peasants who are organized into cooperatives decide through their leaders which crops they will plant, how to carry out the work, what reforms to make in the land and in sum, everything that will be positive for the country and the members of the cooperative. It is true that the government institutions provide guidelines for implementing agrarian reform but it is the workers who make their own decisions. Other examples can be seen in industry, commerce and other activities which provide an opportunity to participate in the revolutionary process in order to build a new society in which the people participate in the duties and also the benefits of progress.

Future Prospects of the Revolutionary Government

El Salvador is carrying out the first non-Marxist revolution in America. The current revolutionary government will stay in power for a relatively short period of time. It will stay in power for the time needed to consolidate the reforms and the other measures which comprise the revolutionary process. During this period, the government will issue the measures that will permit in the near future and for the first time in almost half a century the holding of absolutely free elections so that the people will elect their rulers.

The current actions will be complemented by a development policy that will lead to more diversified production with greater economic and social benefits for everyone, particularly the country's masses. For example, the peasants who had been alienated politically due to their economic weakness now have in their hands the most important sources of wealth, and in the near future they will become an influential part of the country's political life. The same can be said of the reforms in the banking and commercial system and the nationalization of foreign trade because their results will benefit the various sectors.

To obtain the country's democratization, it is essential that economic power be consolidated in the hands of the majorities without hatred and vengeance, without class struggle and within a climate of mutual respect. The development of political parties which identify themselves with the republican and representative system must be promoted. It is essential that violence be fought and that peace in the country be promoted through dialogue and participation in the common search for solutions to social and economic problems.

The Armed Forces

Within that set of ideas the armed forces have a decisive role to play in order to fulfill the 15 October 1979 proclamation and the historic pact of 9 January 1980. The participation of the armed forces in the revolutionary process to guarantee the implementation and consolidation of the structural changes constitutes their identification with the popular majorities, that is, a unity with the people.

FDR PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN 'LOSING GROUND' ABROAD

PA242118 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1751 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Whom are the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] trying to deceive? This is the question many people ask themselves when they find out that the members of the recently formed pompous political-diplomatic committee are making statements that do not agree with reality in El Salvador. For example, it has published statements in the neighboring country of Costa Rica, where many FDR members have taken refuge. The strike, they say with the greatest cynicism, is gaining more strength every day.

The Salvadoran people know very well that this is one of the big lies of the misinformation campaign and the people fully realize that they have been repeating this fallacy frantically for the past 2 weeks.

They have also tried to deceive international public opinion by saying that the subversive groups have armed themselves with weapons that came from the socialist bloc, whose origin was easily identifiable, and have won military battles against the regular army, when the truth is that all they have gained is a smashing defeat.

What we Salvadorans want is to have peace in order to dedicate ourselves to work and in no way to have a prolonged war that will uselessly shed the blood of our people.

The Salvadorans have repeatedly said that what they want most is a return to tranquillity and to avoid contentious situations of war or of violence and extermination, which do not offer a real solution to all the problems, but only make them deeper and worse.

So all the radio messages and the paid advertisements which the FDR is publishing in papers abroad are the most evident proof of deciet, lies and shamelessness.

But little by little, the truth is emerging and the war of twisted propaganda is losing ground internationally.

FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXPLAIN RESIGNATIONS

PA282130 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1230 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Joining the resignations of the Salvadoran ambassador in Nicaragua and the honorary consul in Montreal, Canada, in recent days, the economic planning under secretary and the general manager of the Coffee Institute have also tendered their resignations to the genocidal junta on 25 January, manifesting their repudiation of the system of repression that prevails and recognizing the just, heroic struggle being waged by our peoples.

The honest and courageous attitude of these two former officials clearly exposes the illegitimacy of the genocidal junta and reveals the cynicism and criminality of Duarte, Ehrlich and the fascist militarymen who have usurped power in our country.

From our correspondents throughout the country, Radio Liberation swiftly obtained the voice recording of the resignation of the economic planning under secretary, Carlos Federico Paredes Castillo. Here is the recording:

[Begin recording] To the combative and tenancious Salvadoran peoples and to the peoples of the world who love true peace. I am Carlos Federico Paredes, who up until today, 25 January 1981, occupied the post of under secretary of economic coordination and planning. In the same way I speak on behalf of Nelson Romero, former manager of the Salvadoran Coffee Institute, who tendered his resignation on 5 January, having signed his explanation of the reasons for his resignation which, for reasons of security, was not released until today. Obviously, our people want peace but not one which is based on corruption or on the repressive beliefs of the machinery of the security corps and the high command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

At this moment attempts are being made to unite the people around a peace which has no other meaning but to destroy the popular organizations and the defenseless civilian population who dare to question the political process. Political changes are offered and the employment of an irrational force is being practiced to save not only the position but the personal interests and privileges, not of the soldier who has none, but of the ranking officers of the armed forces, who are the traditional allies of the economically dominant groups of the country. The rapprochement with the reactionary sectors of private enterprise, in view of the pressures being exerted by the cabinet of the transition government of Reagan, even led the government to inviting these sectors to participate in the government.

It was nothing but a coupist attempt by them to recover what they had lost and, in any event, their unbridled ambitions to control all of the government that alienated them. They wanted nothing less than the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Economy, Agriculture and the Central Bank.

It was clear that the state, which is clearer politically on what has to be done to reproduce the prevailing system, refused to allow them to eat the cake. But the people must understand that the path has been cleared, that sooner than later control will be exercised over the public work of the government and necessary revindications, which is the second phase of the agrarian reform, will be halted.

In the same way, the people should know that the reforms are not being carried out to take down political banners, as is being announced domestically and abroad. The character of structural reforms can be carried out only by a government that truly reflects the peoples wishes and which offers a position both here and abroad of deep nationalism and a truly honest sense of responsibility to face the task of taking the country toward higher levels of social, economic, and political development.

We must add to this state of affairs that in view of the lack of popular expression of support, they must negotiate with any position which is being maintained by U.S. spokesmen. In the past it was President Carter and now it is Mr Reagan. And his most recent manifestation is rapprochement with the private enterprise which is represented by the large enterprises in the present configuration. Let it be clear that there are also lucid persons inside the government who can envisage the political inadvisability of this, but the response is: Reagan's transition cabinet is very hard.

Salvadoran people, former government colleagues, ranking Christian Democrat leaders, honest elements of the army, the fatherland demands a real sacrifice on the part of its best children. We are fully convinced that this is not the path. We must seek a truly democratic and popular project. Therefore, we publicly announce our decision not to continue one more day at our public posts. We urge that this project be seriously questioned and that each person act according to his principles. [signed] Carlos Federico Paredes Castillo, planning under secretary; Nelson, Romero Orantes, general manager of the Coffee Institute. [end recording]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SEE REFORMS AS ESSENTIAL

LD281113 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jan 81 p 9

[Francis Pisani dispatch: "Christian Democrats Hope To Launch a 'Political Counter-offensive'"]

[Text] San Salvador--"I cannot speak of victory, because what has happened has not brought us closer to the political solution the country needs," Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena told us. Now, 2 weeks after the launching of the revolutionary offensive and its apparent failure, leadership circles are increasingly circumspect. Some of the military are wondering to what extent it was more than a diversionary maneuver. In any case they are worried that the counteroffensives launched last week are not producing the expected results.

For their part, the Christian Democrats are wondering about the political consequences of the recent events. People in San Salvador are beginning to wonder whether the euphoria felt in the first few days was not premature. Government circles are convinced that the guerrillas involuntarily demonstrated that they do not enjoy popular support and that they have shown their "real face" to the world--the face of a predominantly Marxist movement which is trying to seize power by violence. However, this does not mean there is any indication that the population supports the junta. "At best they regard it as the lesser of two evils," a U.S. Embassy official confided in us. Hence the need for a political counteroffensive to win the ground which the "subversives" seem to have failed to occupy.

But recent events are likely to reduce the margin for maneuver which the Christian Democrats had in the government. When the junta was reshuffled last December the Christian Democratic Party had succeeded in ensuring that a civilian actually performed the duties of head of state for the second time in 50 years. Napoleon Duarte has undoubtedly succeeded in using this largely honorary position at least to give himself his own base. He has made extensive use of the television and radio and of visits to the country's interior in order to win greater acceptance by the population. In addition, he is now recognized by many officers, who are grateful to him for defending them in public. "However, in a country which has no real political traditions," a writer remarked to us, "personal relations count more than other relationships; this is more of a pact between Duarte and Colonel Gutierrez than between the Christian Democratic Party and the armed forces." "The civilians' real power is limited to propaganda and high-ranking military oppointments," San Salvador Christian Democratic Mayor Rey Prendes told us for his part. The junta (now comprising four civilians and one soldier) in fact has general command over the armed forces and hence was able to secure the reassignment of the deputy defense minister and two garrison commanders suspected by some people of being involved in the assassination of the American nuns.

Three Problems

But the revolutionary offensive at the beginning of this year is now posing three difficult problems: It is likely to encourage a resurgence of militarism. The desertion by some officers regarded as progressives will curb the purge process, in that "centrist" officers can now say with justification that the "conservatives" have been loyal, unlike the "moderates." Furthermore, nobody is sure how the soldiers will behave in the field. "I am afraid that they might allow feelings of revenge to guide them and that they might be too brutal with innocent civilians," a Christian Democrat official told us. "That would be bound to spark off the population's resentment and push them into the revolutionaries' arms."

Chavez Mena, who is contemplating the formation of a kind of human rights commission with real powers, thinks that "the counter offensive must be political." "The government must take action in order to be credible," he stated. "Since the violence stems from inequality, it is vital to pursue or implement reforms. That means that international aid must above all be economic." Chavez Mena thinks, furthermore, that all parts of the country must take part in drafting an acceptable electoral law and that the media should be opened up to ideological and political debate among all the existing parties.

The Christian Democratic Party is directing official propaganda skillfully and particularly effectively, basing it on the "national station"--a uniform program imposed on radio and television 8 hours a day under the Information Ministry's authority. The curfew strengthens the impact of this, since everybody is back home by 1900 hours. However, to impose its philosophy of reforms Mr Duarte's party must also contend with balances of forces which are not particularly favorable to it. Neither the oligarchy nor the most conservative military now publicly denies the need for change. Nonetheless one of them told us: "We must improve the people's living conditions, but I am opposed to structural reforms whose only effect is to open the door to the communists."

The latest difficulty for the Christian Democrats comes from Mr Reagan. They all agree that his philosophy is not very much like the one they profess. Few reliable indications have been given on the policy that he intends to follow regarding El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATES NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

Personal Messages

PA290121 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 21 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Messages sent by Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia and Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez to the new U.S. President, secretary of state, and vice president dated 20 January 1981]

[Text] His Excellency Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency on the occasion of your assumption of the high post of President of the United States of America, fulfilling the U.S. people's decision that the destiny of that great nation should be directed by you for the next 4 years. Knowing your personal talents, philosophy of life based on a spirit of justice, honesy and human sensitivity, your commitment to democracy and your great experience in the political arena, as well as your determination to use all these to serve your country and to promote the best relations with the nations of the world, I am certain that the United States of America will maintain and be able to fulfill its proper role in keeping world peace. Similarly, I am convinced that relations between your government and mine will be effected on the most solid bases of friendship, understanding, respect and cooperation that are possible between friendly countries. I congratulate Your Excellency on this highly important post and express my best wishes that the term that is now beginning will achieve the greatest success for the benefit of the noble U.S. people. My assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of the Republic of Guatemala.

His Excellency Alexander Haig, secretary of state of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

It has been a source of great pleasure for me to learn of Your Excellency's appointment as secretary of state of the United States of America. I am sure that the president of your country, His Excellency Ronald Reagan, will have the assistance of one of the most brilliant U.S. personalities in leading the destinies of that great nation during the coming 4 years, which will of course result in greater achievements by the United States of America, both with regard to the well-being of the noble U.S. people and the influence of your learned people in international affairs and in the maintenance of world peace. With my sincere congratulations for the honorable appointment conferred upon Your Excellency, I extend my sincere wishes for your greatest success in your functions in that important post. I take this opportunity to assure you of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez, minister of foreign relations of Guatemala.

His Excellency George Bush, vice president of the United States of America, Washington, D.C.

It is my honor to address Your Excellency on the occasion of your assumption of the high post of vice president of the United States of America in conformity with the U.S. people's will as expressed in elections. You have had a brilliant record in U.S. politics, in which your extraordinary personal qualities have been prominent, auguring well for great achievements by the United States with regard to its domestic well-being and harmony as well as in the international sphere.

I am confident that the relations between the government of His Excellency Ronald Reagan and mine will expanded ever further on the most solid bases of friendship, understanding, respect and cooperation possible between friendly countries. With my sincere congratulations to Your Excellency on your assumption of such an important post, I wish to extend my best wishes for your success in your efforts within the government of His Excellency Mr Reagan. I assure you of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of the Republic of Guatemala.

Foreign Ministry Statement

PA290349 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Jan 81 p 3

[Declaration by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez--no date given]

[Text] On the occasion of the inauguration of His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, as President of the United States of America, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announces:

In executing its foreign policy, Guatemala maintains relations of friendship with all nations that share its ideals of peace, social justice, liberty and economic development for the benefit of all human beings.

At the onset of President Ronald Reagan's administration, the Guatemalan Government declares that it is willing and will make every effort to maintain with the U.S. Government the most solid foundations of friendship, understanding, respect and cooperation.

It trusts that a phase of mutual understanding will begin within the framework of respect and the principles consecrated by international law, which basically involve the principle of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of nations and the elimination of the existing barriers that will result in a greater volume of commerce for the products we export to the North American market.

We are living in an interrelated world in which there are no self-sufficient countries, since we all need each other, and this reality makes it imperative to exercise good neighborliness among nations, respect for their sovereignty and international cooperation in every way to help underdeveloped countries accelerate their process of overall development in order to bequeath to present and future generations a more just and humane world based on the principles of justice and dignity.

Both the statements of Mr Ronald Reagan and of Secretary of State Alexander Haig concerning Central America are encouraging since they indicate that they will respect the principle of nonintervention and will help friendly governments to prevent communist governments from enthroning themselves in the area.

Knowing the personal virtues, philosophy on life and the democratic vocation and vast experience in the field of politics of Mr Ronald Reagan and his determination to put all this at the service of his country to achieve the best relations with the nations of the world, the Government of Guatemala trusts that the United States of America will assume and be able to play the role it should in the maintenance of world peace, liberty and democracy.

LEFTIST GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA281707 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 27 Jan (AFP)--Abel Lemus, a leader of the Guatemalan United Revolutionary Front (FUR), and Carlos Centeno, a former university professor, were slain in this capital today, the authorities reported. The authorities also located four bodies today in different sectors of the capital.

In the meantime, the leftist guerrilla organizations in the country issued today for the first time a joint communique which strongly criticizes General Romeo Lucas' regime.

The guerrilla organizations confirm in their communique their unification in the revolutionary struggle going on in the country.

The Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) and the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) for the first time jointly criticized today the government of General Romeo Lucas. These clandestine organizations also called on the Guatemalan people to join them in the revolutionary struggle they claim to be carrying out in Guatemala.

In their communique, the guerrilla organizations announce the decision to fight without quarter to overthrow President Romeo Lucas' government. They also asked for complete solidarity in support of the just struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Honduras.

This communique, which bears the signatures of the guerrilla organizations, stresses what each individual group has been publicly proclaiming: The unification of all the organizations in the country's revolutionary struggle.

GUERRILLAS, ARMY CLASH: LABOR LEADER KILLED

PA290323 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 28 Jan (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that a group of guerrillas and regular army units clashed last night in a town in the southwestern part of the country. Two guerrillas were killed and three soldiers were wounded in the encounter.

Army Spokesman, Maj Edgar Dominguez, informed the press this morning that in spite of the growing frequency of armed clashes in recent days, "the people can depend on the army to control subversion."

Meanwhile, Labor Leader Jose Luis Jacome, who was a member of the FASGUA [expansion unknown], a labor organization operating in this country, was murdered in Guatemala City. The details of his death have not been revealed, but it was said that he was machinegunned on his way to work.

NICARAGUA

ARCE OPENS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY MEETING

PA281234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce opening international meeting of solidarity with Nicaragua at Ruben Radio Theater in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Today's world is becoming very complex. There are real events which (?affect tension). As social phenomena we have hunger and unemployment. Everyone is aware here of the trend toward the increase in unemployment in the European and American countries. At this moment there are at least 30 million workers without jobs in the world. In the United States alone, 1981 has begun with more than 8 million unemployed. Everyone is also aware of the threat of hunger, the great food crisis that threatens humanity.

And what is the reply that some insensitive politicians give to such threats to humanity? The old imperialist answer: war, the arms race, waging wars in as many places as possible in order to strengthen the military-industrial complexes and in this way fight unemployment and the economic recession and guarantee markets and the sources of raw materials.

Those who have followed the development of the contemporary world know this threat is very real. And this what concerns us the most, we who have begun a revolution, because we know the significance of the revolution. We know what this change in Nicaragua has meant for Latin American geopolitics and for the prospects of imperialist domination in the area.

We know that as a result of our example. The international exploiters and international reaction are afraid that a regional revolution will develop and that their markets, sources of raw materials and their merciless exploitation of our workers will be weakened.

We are also suffering from unemployment. Those who came to loot our gold, our timber, our marine resources and our agricultural export products did not have any consideration for the Nicaraguan people. We were simply a source of raw materials and with the national [word indistinct] we bought some of the obsolete products that they produced. That unequal trade prevented us from developing our industry, agriculture and our production systems so that the needs of our people would at least be minimally satisfied.

If we carried out a revolution it was because we were experiencing those sores and many others which were the product of imperialist and dictatorial domination. Our legitimate reply, our historic and just reply is now in the sights of international reaction. The spectre is communism.

There is an attempt to halt communism in Nicaragua. There is an attempt to halt communism in Central America. We are seeing the consequences. To halt communism in Central America a gentlemen who said he defended human rights has just given $10 million in arms to the genocidal rulers of El Salvador who last year killed more than 15,000 Salvadoran brothers. The important thing is not that he gave $10 million in weapons, or $5 million or $20 million. It is an interesting game and we know how to uncover it. The most important aspect of that action was that it opened the doors to a new policy that had been announced in the United States for Central America--the policy of aggression of which that son of North America who delivered a speech before we spoke out. And we too are already in the pillory.

Despite all imperialism's efforts, it has been unalbe to halt our revolution. Despite all its pressures, threats and blackmail, we recovered for our people the right to exploit solely for the benefit of the Nicaraguans all our natural resources.

Now it seems then that we are waging war in El Salvador, that we have staged landings, that we have sent weapons, as if the Salvadoran people had not given birth to Farabundo Marti, to Juan Chacon, to all those 15,000 Salvadorans who died in 1980, wresting from the oligarchy and the Christian Democratic gorillas the power with which they are oppressing and bleeding the people daily, as if it weren't the very corrupt system of imperialism that promoted the arms traffic.

Who but the imperialists manufacture the weapons? Do we make weapons? So far not a single contact bomb from Monimbo has exploded in El Salvador, and that is the type that we make. [applause]

Now they say that we are even dropping them by parachutes. Contact bombs would explode when they fall, the Monimbo contact bombs, that is, which I repeat, are the only type that we make. We bought weapons for our struggle for liberation from the United States itself. We bought them in many countries. The imperialists know this well, but now, because they are trying to stop communism, they accuse Nicaragua of arming El Salvador.

And then they warn us. We are warned that if we continue to arm El Salvador they will have to review the aid to Nicaragua. And you remember the famous $75 million which all the world was aware of because no one could explain how such a wealthy country that for more than 100 years looted Nicaragua's resources could delay so much in lending $75 million--it is not giving them away but lending them. They haven't delivered the whole $75 million and now they are saying they won't deliver the last $15 million because they want to see how we are using the other $60 million.

This year we bought from the United States alone over $50 million in machinery, in raw materials, a large quantity of production elements to reactivate our country. (?And they are getting this money back) because they have appropriated the technology and industrial development. They are going to investigate how we spent the $60 million. [applause]

We know that all of this is just a veiled way to pressure us. They issued the warning a short while ago. Why are they pressuring us? So we won't condemn the assassinations in El Salvador. So we will remain silent when they assassinate an archbishop or seven political leaders. So we will remain silent when they bomb the towns like Somozism bombed us. So we will not tell our people and the peoples of the world that a war is being waged there daily and that the Salvadoran guerrillas are daily seizing towns, capturing weapons and moving forward. [applause]

If this is the object of the pressure, they will not be successful. We can think of renouncing some things, but we would never renounce our duty to show solidarity with El Salvador. [applause]

There was talk of the advisors of the new government. We have also studied them. Who hasn't? All the companeros who represent different peoples, different countries and some representing different governments know that no one has failed to read all those papers. Everyone wanted to know which way the hare will jump. We read and we see what the plan with regard to Nicaragua is, the plan of this entire team that has taken power in the United States.

They say they are going to destabilize us economically. They are going to create serious economic crises for us and they are going to encourage the Somozist guards and other groups to carry out an armed struggle to overthrow this government. They say this openly. We will publish one of those documents in the Sandinist Front's newspaper so that the people can read it and see how attacks on our revolution are being planned.

The plan is precisely to attack a project which officially they have said seems interesting. And the great basis that they find for this is what is said here in the country by a group of traitors--enjoying the freedom of the revolution--who in their proclamations deny the existence of the freedom they are enjoying.

The great arguments are those used by all the reactionary, antipeople parties and businessmen who are the enemies of this revolution. That is the basis for saying that communism is advancing here, to say that by supporting those groups they can stop the revolution. Then some of those groups feel encouraged. Then a little group from a party comes out and says we are helping El Salvador. And immediately they--who call themselves social Christians--prepare a communique and publish it internationally. They call themselves a party--we tell our foreign companeros that they are about five people [applause]--and they say that a party is reporting that we are helping El Salvador. And they publish it in their paper here. And this is a mechanism to create opportunities for aggression.

As I said before, the great error is to believe that through these groups they can overthrow the revolution, halt the revolution. And of course we are concerned that in a complex world that is full of tension, where hunger and unemployment are in themselves reason for concern and the cause of difficulties, that Central America was chosen as the ideal point for promoting the arms race they have chosen, the ideal point for beginning to demonstrate that the empire is recovering its splendor, the ideal point to exert pressure on other countries that perhaps are less important from the viewpoint of their wealth, and in this sense to reaccentuate that dynamic of trade that caused the flourishing of the U.S. economy which is now in a recession.

How could we fail to be concerned after we have been told about the plan to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, when there is so much haggling over the famous loan in which they want to include the clause that if we support revolutions the loans will not be executed and when, as soon as the first revolution begins by the dynamics of its own people, they begin to suspend the payments?

Only those who do not know the reality of the Nicaraguan people can think they are going to sway us with $15 or $20 million less, or even 50 or 100 million. We have said before and we want to repeat, because we know this is the way our people think: If we must eat grass, we will, but with dignity. [applause]

But if we are telling this to the brothers visiting us from other countries, it is because we will not necessarily reach these extremes. And when our enemies see their economic maneuvers fail and they try to implement aggressive military maneuvers, to develop them further--because our guests, the companeros who are here, those from other countries, must know that since the triumph of the revolution more than 100 soldiers of our glorious armed forces have been assassinated by these counterrevolutionary groups--if by any chance, when they see their economic maneuvers fail, they think of stimulating and increasing military aggression against us, these paper strategists must also know that we are capable of facing any type of military aggression.

Precisely this meeting of solidarity is going to be able to be at its conclusion a meeting of international solidarity with a nation in arms, because on the 31st we militias and all the people will meet to initiate the endeavor in which at least 20,000 men will begin to train on 1 February. [applause]

We wish to tell you, to repeat--above all for the companeros of other countries visiting us--that it has been our philosophy to say that the best war we can win is the one we will not wage, that the best policy to follow is the policy of respect and friendship, but that all our efforts have been in vain as we have developed this principle of the Sandinist revolution. And we wish to tell you (?this) because we know that the situation can become more complicated, and we know that you receive much distorted news.

For example, we have been accused abroad of having curtailed freedom of the press and freedom of speech. We have been told that we do not allow freedom for the political parties that oppose the revolution. Many things have been said. It has been said that we are taking property away from the businessmen of this nation. But if this policy of aggression continues, those reports you received in previous months are going to reach you, but truthfully this time.

We cannot stand aggression. [applause] Our revolution cannot stand economic and military aggression while here inside we say what we want and we do what we want. Those who do not close ranks to stop the aggression should at least close their mouths and let those of us who are going to fight fight. [applause]

We are sure the brothers who gave us international solidarity in the struggle against the dictatorship, in those difficult days, will also maintain it, because see that they are being--as is stated in this poster and as Companero David said--solidary with all the peoples who wage revolutions.

Companeros, we continue to wage the revolution. We are in a better position than before. We are not willing to give it up. We are not willing to retreat. And as we wage our struggle, other peoples wage theirs. It is being waged by Guatemala, by El Salvador. And we know that in this struggle, no matter how long, no matter how costly, however bloody, history is ours. That is why we share the idea of dedicating this meeting to El Salvador. And because they struggle and we struggle, although in different stages. We want to conclude our message, our greetings from the National Directorate to all of you by affirming that El Salvador and Nicaragua will win.

Free fatherland! [crowd shouts "or death"] [applause]

ORTEGA DISCUSSES U.S. LOAN, ARMS SMUGGLING CHARGE

PA281706 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Norma Onuna interview with Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in Managua; date not given--live or recorded]

[Text][Ortega] Some Salvadoran Government spokesmen have tried to involve Nicaragua in that country's present situation. We have made it clear that Nicaragua is not responsible for the crisis in El Salvador. Rather, it is El Salvador's structures which have resulted in tremendous economic inequality and a political crisis. This has generated activities of a proletarian type, which is what we are witnessing now.

(?All we have done is to be allowed to become) a pretext. Not only Salvadoran Government spokesmen but a representative of the U.S. Government have pointed a finger at us. We regard this simply as self-interest on the part of the United States and El Salvador to justify the resumption of U.S. aid to El Salvador, which is taking place within that framework under the pretext that Nicaragua is aiding the guerrillas. As we all know, the U.S. public had repudiated the Salvadoran Government because of the assassination of the Maryknoll nuns several weeks ago. This prompted the suspension of military aid and the opening of investigations which shed no light on the killings.

Therefore, we insist that this is part of a campaign in which an attempt is being made to conceal the roots of the situation in El Salvador, which lie in the economic inequality plaguing the Salvadoran people. It also seeks to justify the resumption of U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran Government.

[Question] However, Commander, specifically referring to this report about the Costa Rican plane, do you have any knowledge if this twin-engine Cessna plane came to Nicaragua even if it was, as reported in Costa Rica [words indistinct], only to carry a sick person? Are you at least familiar with this report?

[Answer] Up to now the only people we know about are those mentioned in reports of international news agencies. We have not received any official communication from the Salvadoran Government. We have received no official complaint on this or any previous occasion. Therefore, we cannot echo these reports.

[Question] However, did this plane with the TI-ALV registry land here in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We have no such information.

[Question] Do you know Julio Romero Talavera, the naturalized Costa Rican pilot born in Nicaragua who, according to the Salvadoran Government, is being held there and is seriously wounded?

[Answer] As far as we know, this pilot was working with Nicaraguan airlines, making some flights for it. This has been reported by the Transportation Ministry.

[Question] Do you know this man [name indistinct] who is said to have brought the Costa Rican plane to Nicaragua?

[Answer] No, we do not know him.

[Question] Can it therefore be said that the Nicaraguan Government is totally unaware ot the report that the Costa Rican plane that was shot down in El Salvador (?came) here first?

[Answer] Actually, we have received no formal request, or let us say, no formal complaint. (?Logically), therefore, we have not felt obliged to open an investigation. All we have are newspaper reports which logically do not [words indistinct] investigations.

[Question] Does this mean the junta [words indistinct] investigate this matter?

[Answer] As long as we have no official complaint there is no sense in investigating the matter, which we regard as vague and as part of the campaign which has been mounted in a bid to involve Nicaragua in the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Regarding the freezing of the $15 million, is there any possibility that Nicaragua might decide to reject the $15 million?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the $15 million, the information we have is that the U.S. executive branch is obliged to submit a report to the U.S. Congress every 6 months and what happens is that the change in administration has coincided with the time for filing the report. The outlay of the $15 million has been momentarily suspended while these requirements [words indistinct] existing in the United States are met.

[Question] However, I understand the junta is irked at the suspension. Could this lead it to decide not to accept this sum [words indistinct] borrow from other countries?

[Answer] We are making efforts with the international community to obtain economic aid for Nicaragua, that is, foreign financing for Nicaragua both at the level of governments and international bodies. Logically, the United States is an important element in this aid. We have stressed that we are interested in continuing to strengthen the new relations which have been developing with the United States since 19 July. [as heard] We understand that this circumstantial measure and the statement made by the state department are aimed in that direction. It is the news media which have tried to give the matter a different slant.

Now then, some groups, some spokesmen have apparently spoken of economic threats against Nicaragua and this is a different matter. We think, indeed, that this must not take on momentum because the U.S. public will be watching the future relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

[Question] [Words indistinct] all these threats, like the economic ones you mention, could Nicaragua sever relations with the United States?

[Answer] We cannot engage in speculation about something that is not happening. Naturally, we will take appropriate steps based on circumstances. For instance, at this moment we feel that there is a real threat of intervention in Central America. This has forced us to carry out a general mobilization in our country, to strengthen our defenses and consequently to urge the Nicaraguan people to rapidly organize under the Sandinist People's Militias.

PSC SAYS FSLN YOUTHS SHOULD STOP PRESSURE TACTICS

PA280446 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1900 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] regrets and condemns the unfortunate attack on Dr Enrique Sotelo Gordon. Yesterday's expulsion of Sotelo Gordon from the Central American University, UCA, only brings back memories of the past, said Aguston Jarquin Anaya, secretary of the PSC.

In answer to a reporter's question, Jarquin Anaya said he supports the speech of Dr Arturo Cruz, who believes that there must be mobility among the political parties in order to establish true pluralism in the country. The following is Jarquin Anaya's statement to reporters:

[Begin recording] [Jarquin Anaya] We learned of the statement of Dr Cruz through the press, and the party considers it to be most encouraging as far as the construction of democracy, pluralism and freedom in Nicaragua are concerned. This confirms once again the consistent position of Dr Cruz which is one of total commitment to the people of Nicaragua and to God, as he expressly declared in his statements at Santo Tomas.

[Question] What is your position concerning the harassment campaign underway against those who are not considered to be Sandinists?

[Answer] I truly believe someone is playing with fire in this country. We have insisted on civic procedures, not violence, to overcome the differences of viewpoints and to make possible the structural changes needed in this country. However, it is unfortunate that it should be a government party sector which is the one that promotes physical attacks and harassment against those who differ in their ways of thinking. In fact, one of our fellow party members was attacked Saturday night for maintaining positions which are different from those of a group of the Sandinist Front party. We believe such actions are irresponsible and will make things more difficult for Nicaragua, which at this moment needs harmony, solidarity and fraternity in order to promote its development.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the solution to this harrasment which has culminated in a physical attack on Dr Enrique Sotelo Gordon?

[Question] Yes, today there was a motion by the Conservative Party, submitted by a group of students at the UCA, expressing regret over how a group of students, particularly university students, harassed and boycotted the panel conducted by the Conservative Party with the students. These students even physically attacked Enrique Sotelo Gordon and other respectable personalities present, such as Jose Castillo. We consider this to be most unfortunate and we believe the Sandinist National Liberation Front leadership must adopt a strong attitude in instructing their youth movements, such as the 19 July Youth movement, to discontinue such pressure tactics, which recall the practices of the past and fail to contribute to the construction of the new Nicaragua. [end recording]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ON MINISTRY'S FUNCTIONS

PA231604 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, has issued a call to the Nicaraguan people to participate in the patriotic task of picking cotton. Commander Wheelock issued the appeal during a news conference in which he announced the merger of the Agricultural Development Ministry and the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [NRA] and explained the agricultural achievements in the 1980 plan.

[Begin recording] We announce the final and definite reorganization and the merger of the Agricultural Development Ministry and the INRA into a single institution that will be called the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry. This means that the INRA has disappeared. Therefore, the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry will assume the following functions:

First, it will carry out the agrarian reform. It will consolidate the actions that we have so far achieved. It will work for the development of agriculture in the sense of improving and consolidating the national farms, of promoting a policy of protection and development of the organized small and medium-sized producers at the same time that it favors and protects the private farmers. This is the first task from the viewpoint of [words indistinct].

The second function involves the agricultural policy which deals with the development of technology, the improvement of production and everything that improves and develops the basic export crops [words indistinct] everything that deals with technological matters.

The third function centers around the agricultural policy. This involves all the work that the ministry must undertake to guarantee a uniform policy for each of the sectors of national production. This is all I have to say regarding the reorganization of the ministry.

Regarding the agricul ural activities [words indistinct] but at the same time counting with the support of our people, the technicians, administrators, workers, private enterprise and the small and medium-sized producers, we could say that this has been a good agricultural year.

Regarding the fulfillment of the 1980 reactivation program, we could say that practically all the goals were achieved. As far as cotton is concerned, we had made low and high estimates. The low figure was 120,000 manzanas and the high figure was (?170,000-171,000) manzanas. We planted approximately 140,000 manzanas which we believe is a truly appropriate figure.

Regarding the rest of the main crops, leaving aside the situation of cotton [words indistinct] and the situation of coffee with regards to the area planted [words indistinct], we could say that the planting goals were surpassed by at least 10 percent. There were some cases such as rice in which 43 percent more than (?was planned) was planted. [end recording]

STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. AGGRESSION

AU281737 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Gyula L.Ortutay article: "The Nicaraguan Revolution Cannot Be Blackmailed; Statement by the Chairman of the State Council for Nicaragua"]

[Text] Carlos Nunez, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and chairman of the Nicaraguan State Council, received a NEPSZABADSAG correspondent in Managua [date unspecified] and made the following statement:

Day after day we are experiencing the fact that, as a ripple effect of the El Salvador events, the most aggressive U.S. circles are seeking a justification, a pretext for striking a blow against the Nicaraguan revolution as well. We realize that the main reason for the attack is that the Sandinist revolution's example alone is an inspiring factor in the area.

The movement of the democratic and revolutionary forces of El Salvador again endangers U.S. strategic interests in Central America. The Americans expect the "domino theory" to come into play: as in Nicaragua at the time of the Somoza dictatorship, so in El Salvador--but also in Guatemala and Honduras--now, internal social tension precipitates and accelerates the chance of a social explosion.

As a result of the collaboration of the democratic and revolutionary forces of El Salvador, 1 and 1/2 years following the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the opportunity for a second revolution to triumph has presented itself in the area. Nicaragua has never concealed its position. By virtue of its fundamental principles, the Sandinist revolution, which has been an anti-imperialist one from the moment of its inception and prepared to defend at any price the national independence that has been achieved, is in solidarity with the struggle of the revolutionary forces of El Salvador.

The United States now intends to strike a simultaneous blow against the progressive movements of the area. To that end, while resuming and speeding up military aid to El Salvador junta, at the same time it has launched an attack, using the means of a propaganda campaign and political, economic and financial blackmail against the Nicaraguan revolution. It exerts political pressure also on other Latin American countries that sympathize with the people of El Salvador.

However, Washington's threats do not change the Sandinist Front's domestic policy. The Sandinist revolution is a constantly strengthening and deepening process, and no one can halt the socialist and economic transformation in our country.

The United States has threatened us with freezing the remaining portion of $75 million loan endorsed by Congress. It is not out of the question that it will resort to similar blackmail with regard to the credits due this year. However, they cannot induce us to abandon our principles through this financial blackmail. They cannot shake our solidarity with the revolutionary movements of either El Salvador or any other Central American country.

ECONOMIC CREDIT AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

PA281830 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Three important credits covering various aspects of the national economy and one on exchange of goods were signed this afternoon at Government House between the Bulgarian Government and Nicaragua.

The agreements were signed by Andrey Lukanov, politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria [BCP] and Companero Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister.

The agreement on the exchange of goods was signed by Nicaraguan Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Alvaro Guzman and his counterpart, Bulgarian (Georgi Visinky).

The first agreement, for $10 million, is for the installation of complete plants, aimed at promoting the feasibility of obtaining even larger credits. Nicaragua has the problem of various financial offers which do not have enough economic backing, especially in the designing of projects. It is trying to reach new agreements with Bulgaria on the country's development, Commander Ruiz explained.

The second agreement, for $5 million, will go to the acquisition of technology, machinery and equipment for the industrial and agro-industrial sectors.

The third credit, for goods in the amount of $3.5 million, will be used for the purchase of agricultural materials and finished and semifinished medicines.

An offer is about to be received for development of a hydroelectric plant in northern Zelaya on the Yeye River at a cost of approximately $30 million. The government is also trying to obtain Bulgaria's participation in rehabilitation of El Betulio mining zone.

Bulgaria has been a major supplier of human resources for technological development in Nicaragua since the outset of the revolutionary triumph in everything dealing with the production sector.

The signing of the agreement was attended by members of the government junta Moises Hassan, Arturo J. Cruz, Sergio Ramierz Mercado, Daniel Ortega Saavedra and cabinet members.

ANTIGUA

PREMIER BIRD SAYS INDEPENDENCE COMING THIS YEAR

FL281610 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Jan 81 p 3

[Excerpt] St. John's, Antigua, Thursday, (CANA)--Independence for Antigua will be achieved this year, irrespective of whatever "confusion" the opposition creates to try to turn it back, Premier Vere Bird asserted at a political mass meeting here last night.

Mr Bird, chief speaker at the meeting of his ruling Antigua Labour Party, also said that last December's constitutional conference in London was the final such meeting before independence.

The premier told the huge gathering that Antigue had six more steps to take before independence is achieved. He said his government will firstly have to stick to the agreement signed at the end of the December conference, make the necessary changes to the draft constitution to reflect the amendments made in London, and then take the amended document to the Antigua Parliament for approval.

He said that when the final draft is passed by parliament--the House of Assembly and the Senate--it will then be submitted to the British Government which will in turn take it to their parliament for approval. Once the document is approved by the British parliament, Mr Bird said, then Britain will set a date for the formal independence ceremony. The premier did not mention Antigua's sister island, Barbuda, neither did he give any likely date for independence, except that it will be attained between the middle and the end of the year.

DOMINICA

DPRK DELEGATION TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT IN MARCH

FL290013 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A government delegation from North Korea is to pay an official visit to Dominica in March. A government statement in Roseau announcing the visit did not give any details but did indicate that in 1979 an agreement had been signed between Dominica and North Korea providing for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The statement also said that Dominica is not yet in a position to exchange ambassadors and the necessary steps to bring the agreement into being have not been taken. Meanwhile, a six-member delegation from South Korea ended a 3-day visit today. During their stay, they pledged technical assistance to the government in the field of agriculture.

JAMAICA

PNP STATEMENT ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR

FL281605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The following is a statement by the People's National Party [PNP] executive on the situation in El Salvador:

"The People's National Party has noted reports carried in the local and overseas press to the effect that the Government of the United States proposes to recommence the selling of military hardware to the present military junta in El Salvador.

"This military junta is recognized internationally as among the more repressive in the world, and has been guilty of the most brutal murders of innocent civilians, taking violations of human rights in that country to unprecedented levels.

"These atrocities are being committed in protection of the oligarchy which has for over 40 years exploited and raped the wealth of the Salvadoran nation and working people, and have been the subject of discussion and strong condemnation by international fora--such as the OAS.

"The Salvadoran people have very reasonably opted to offer resistance to the military junta and have been forced to draw upon their own resources in an effort to liberate themselves from the junta's oppression. However, the introduction of new arms by the United States on the side of the junta can only serve to strengthen repression, and the presence of any so-called military advisers in this internal struggle of a sovereign nation can only be seen as interference.

"In the meantime, the PNP notes the contradictory position of the Jamaican Government in relation to the struggle in El Salvador where the Jamaican representative joined in the general condemnation in the OAS of human rights violations in El Salvador, while the prime minister spoke in praise and support of the military junta.

"The PNP therefore urges the Government of Jamaica to:

(I) Call on the government of the United States not to interfere in the Salvadoran dispute; and

(II) Make a clear policy statement denouncing the Salvadoran military junta for its crimes against humanity and fascist behavior, and giving positive support to the freedom-loving and democratic forces fighting for the liberation of the Salvadoran people from economic, political and social exploitation and for the creation of a government based on equality and justice."

MANLEY WITHDRAWS APPLICATION FOR FELLOWSHIP

FL281615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Opposition leader Michael Manley has withdrawn his application for a $60,000 fellowship for which he had applied to the Canadian-based International Development Research Center (IDRC).

In a statement yesterday, Mr Manley said that he had withdrawn his application for the fellowship because "I do not intend to be a part of any activity which could be used to embarrass the Canadian Government which has always enjoyed excellent relations with Jamaica, and through successive administrations, has been a good friend to our country."

However, he said that he would proceed with research into an aspect of the new international economic order with a view to publication.

Stating the reasons for his decision, Mr Manley said that after the last general election he was invited by the IDRC to apply for a fellowship for 1 year to do research into "some relevant aspects of the problems being experienced by the Third World in negotiating changes in the world economic system."

However, "it soon became clear that the award of the fellowship to me was going to be made the subject of unpleasant political controversy, clearly for the purpose of embarrassing the prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, and his government, as well as me.

"I have investigated the situation in Canada with a view to determining whether the award of the fellowship would continue to be so used. It is quite clear that this is so. As a consequence I have withdrawn my application for the fellowship."

BELIZE PRIME MINISTER BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

FL281600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Jan 81 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Premier George Price of Belize arrived in the island yesterday to finalize arrangements for his country's long-awaited independence, with the British minister of state in the Foreign Office, Mr Nicholas Ridley.

Mr Ridley will arrive in Jamaica this morning at 1005 on the last leg of a Caribbean tour that took him to Anguilla, Barbados, St Lucia and Dominica before coming here. The British minister will be in Jamaica for three days during which time he will meet with governor general, the Most Hon Florizel Glasspole, prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer and sign a program loan agreement.

In an interview with the GLEANER yesterday, Premier Price said he was in Jamaica, "first of all to pay my respects to the new prime minister and his government. But, also, I am here to meet Mr Nicholas Ridley, the British Foreign Office minister with responsibility for Belize."

Mr Price said that unless his country is assured that the British Government will guarantee security there, "we would not go into independence." This assurance was an imperative in a situation in which Guatemala "still claims Belize and says that if we go into independence, unilaterally, it will invade us."

Already, the British Government had committed itself, stating it "would see us through independence, and I take that to mean a security guarantee," said Mr Price, who added that in the talks to be conducted with Mr Ridley today, the question of security will again arise. "I would like to see this undertaking spelt out more definitely before we make the final step," he emphasized.

Premier Price who will also meet Prime Minister Seaga before he leaves Jamaica, said that it was fitting that the final independence talks should be held here. Jamaica, he said, had been most helpful in the long struggle for independence which had been stalled by the Guatemalan claim.